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> The directions are always, "Use one-fourth as

Armour's is concentrated. It is rich and economical. It gives one a new idea of extract of beef. We want you to prove these facts.

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So

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> ARMOUR COMPANY

THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW.

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THE GERMAN EMPRESS ON HER FIFTIETH BIRTHDAY.

On October 22, the German people celebrated the fiftieth birthday of the Kaiserin, who is a few months the senior of the Kaiser. The royal pair, who were married on February 27, 1881, have six sons and one daughter. The Empress was Princess Victoria, daughter of Duke Friedrich, of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg.

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No. 6

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

and move forward with a cheer- workingmen. hold of that a thousand sorts of queer and was followed by an extreme industrial deforgotten even the appearance of a clearingcheck. The Knickerbocker Trust Company is again one of our most flourishing financial institutions, and the panic has passed into the realm of financial history along with the crisis of 1873 and earlier collapses of credit and speculation. The stock market has been quick to discount the future, and the prices of many securities have fully recovered all that was lost in the panic, while some have lately made the highest record in their history. Prosperity turns upon sentiment; and prosperity has arrived again.

Confidence panic many forms of industry had

The American people can adjust for labor promises good prospects for a happy themselves to changing conditions Christmas and a busy winter in the homes of The farmers have as a class ful optimism that is perhaps without a paral- experienced no hardship, inasmuch as the lel in all history. A year ago the country prices of their products have remained at a was in the throes of a currency panic, with high level, and nature has supplied them real money and legal tender so hard to get again in 1908 with crops that average very well in quantity, even though not quite the makeshift substitutes for money were pass- largest on record. The business community ing from hand to hand. The financial panic was even more confident than were the politicians that Mr. Taft would be elected by pression. To-day, as for several months past, decisive majorities. Election day was Nolawful currency is more abundant and readily vember 3; and on Wednesday morning, Noavailable than ever before, and people have vember 4, the result was fully discounted everywhere, business rather than politics was house certificate or a Standard Oil pay-roll the prevailing topic, and a pleasant feeling of contentment and relief was the well-nigh universal sentiment expressed and exhibited in a thousand ways.

Just after the election a Texas Southern Political man telegraphed to Land Contentment. lows: "I am a Democrat, and voted yesterday for Bryan. I am starting on the first vacation I have had for two years, and am contented to leave my business in your hands." Mr. Bryan's electoral votes, which will amount to 162, as against 321 for Mr. Taft, will all come from the Southern For a year or two before the States (if Maryland and Oklahoma are to be treated as Southern), excepting for the been prosperous beyond what eight electoral votes of his own State of Neshould have been regarded as normal, and the braska, the five of Colorado, and the three of railroad traffic that had, with its stupendous Nevada. Yet no part of the country seems volume, far overtaxed the facilities of all the to be better satisfied with Taft's election roads, so that paralysis had resulted from than that part which alone could be relied sheer excess of commerce, was an extreme upon to give its votes to Bryan. Four years and abnormal situation, that could not be ago Mr. Roosevelt received an overwhelming expected to return at once. There is now popular endorsement, and the result was re-every indication of a healthy resumption of ceived by the country with a good will so manufacturing and general business, while hearty and general that it was hard to disevery week the railroads report a smaller cover any strain of discord in the chorus of number of idle cars, and the fresh demand acclaim. Mr. Taft's election is in its way



THE "NIGHT RIDERS" OF "DOUBT" AND "DEPRESSION" FLY BEFORE THE UPRISING SUN.

From the Brooklyn Eagle (New York).

even more remarkable. And the acceptance of it is still more significant as respects the state of the public mind and the present conditions of our political life. Mr. Roosevelt was accepted as the President of the whole country, and although a firm Republican, he has not been a narrow partisan in office.

The good will with which the Good Will Democrats accept the election of Toward Mr. Taft. Mr. Taft shows that they are not bitter in their partisanship and that they do not believe Mr. Taft to have any narrow partisan prejudices. Furthermore, the Democrats have become so accustomed to being out of office that they have as a party accommodated themselves to the opportunities afforded by private life. Thus a sweeping Democratic defeat does not cause nearly so many men to have to look for new means of livelihood as would a sweeping Republican defeat. It must be remembered, however, that the spoils of victory are far less extensive than they used to be. Practically all of the routine offices in the federal service are now filled under the merit system, without the slightest regard to politics, so that appointive places in the main are nonpartisan. Even the fourth-class postmasterships are far less political in their character than they were ten years ago. More and more the great postal organization is being reduced to terms of an efficient business machine. It is almost "out of politics."

Unquestionably, as this REVIEW Decline of Party Feeling. has again and again pointed out, the country has for ten years been in a state of substantial accord upon most matters of large public moment. During this period, Mr. Taft's well-trained talents and great capacity for work have been at the service of the American people in posts of large responsibility, and no one has ventured to belittle the value of his official work or to asperse his public or private character. Through the trying weeks of the campaign,when for lack of great and well-defined issues there was a temptation on the part of campaign managers and orators to descend to personalities,-no one could find anything to say against Mr. Taft that made the smallest impression in any quarter. It was so obvious to everybody that Mr. Taft was well qualified to be President that it did not even occur to the leaders of the opposition to oppose his election on the ground of any personal or public derelictions. The prevailing opinion of Mr. Taft was entirely correct, and it was not different at the end of the campaign, excepting that it was more general and more strongly confirmed. Mr. Taft was regarded as honest, experienced, public-spirited, of judicial temperament, of great capacity for work, of genial and happy disposition, and of a natural as well as a trained sympathy



with all that is best in American life. For

this reason his election satisfies.

UNCLE SAM (to Capital and Labor): "Pass your plate."

From the Traveler (Boston).

TO MAN WINE WAY

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CHEERFUL IN SPITE OF HIS DEFEAT. MR. BRYAN: "Good-bye, Judge Taft, and good luck. See you again in four years." From the Saturday Globe (Utica).

for a very simple reason that might have been Mr. Gompers has desired. counted upon in advance. That reason is that it is almost impossible to fool great masses of men as to a candidate's real qualities and character. Nobody could be fairer he was entirely sympathetic toward them, while understanding exceptionally well those somewhat technical questions about injunctions and other labor matters that had been injected into the campaign. Workingmen

The attempt to weaken Mr. Taft Cleave, on the other hand, who, as president Taft and the Labor with wage-earners and with or- of the Manufacturers' Association, has stood ganized labor completely failed, for extreme opposition to everything that

Mr. Taft had favored certain Taft, nompers, and modifications in the court practices respecting injunctions, and or more open-minded than Mr. Taft, and it had been committed to very liberal policies was easy for him to show workingmen that regarding employers' liability and other measures demanded by workingmen. He had, on the other hand, expressed himself as strongly opposed to secondary boycotts and certain other practices sometimes used by tradeunions. The country thinks Mr. Taft has in the United States are, upon the whole, common sense, and it sustains him oververy intelligent, and they would not like to whelmingly in his positions. The attempt have for President of this country a man who of Mr. Gompers and others to make it apwould play the demagogue or cater insin- pear that the American public was sharply cerely for their votes. In the long run, noth- divided on labor questions, and that Bryan ing in the way of legislation or court pro- and the Democrats stood for workingmen's cedure would be good for workingmen rights, while Taft and the Republicans were which is not good for everybody else, and against the workingmen, completely failed to which is not based upon the principles of convince any large number of people, for the fairness and equality before the law. Mr. plain reason that no such cleavage in public Taft is now and long has been in a much opinion actually exists. If the wage-earners better position to say what is fair about court and employed classes had been solidly lined practices and legislation than either Mr. up for Bryan, while the employers and con-Gompers, on the one hand, representing the trollers of capital had all been supporters of extreme demands of unionism, or Mr. Van Taft, we should have had a political cleavage



MR. SAMUEL GOMPERS.

(Re-elected for the twenty-sixth time president of the American Federation of Labor.)

along social lines that would have been regrettable. Fortunately, nothing of that kind happened. American wage-earners, whether trade-unionists or not, do not feel themselves or their welfare bound up with the fortunes of any one political party. They are as free to be Republicans or Democrats as they are to be members of one church or another or of no church at all.

Gompers and Mr. Gompers had been very Political much wrapped up in the attempt to pass certain bills at Washing-The framers of the Republican platform at Chicago took their work very responsibly, and Mr. Gompers found it hard to make headway there as against certain interests that were fighting him very bitterly. and that had also previously fought the labor positions taken by President Roosevelt and Mr. Taft. Naturally and properly, Mr. Gompers wanted both parties to go as far as they could in endorsing the measures to which he stood committed. He found Mr. Bryan, who had full authority in the shaping of the Democratic platform, much more ready to accept his planks than was the Republican resolutions committee, which re- terests. fused to accept any platform perfunctorily. separate interest, in so far as its ownership or It was not strange that Mr. Gompers, under management is centered in the Wall Street the circumstances, felt obliged to support the neighborhood, it is true that capital has Democratic ticket; but it speaks much for the looked with alarm at Mr. Roosevelt.

good sense of American trade-unionists that they felt perfectly free to vote as they liked, regardless of Mr. Gompers' advice, and it is plain that hundreds of thousands of them must have had the shrewd sense to see that the mere phrasings of party platforms were not conclusive as to which way workingmen or unionists ought to cast their votes. The American Federation of Labor held its annual meeting at Denver last month, and in our opinion it showed breadth of view and excellence of temper in electing Mr. Gompers for the twenty-sixth time to its presidency. Everybody makes mistakes.

Mr. Roosevelt, it is understood, The "Square Deal" in the will again present to Congress Campaign. his well-known views as to the extension of employers' liability laws in such a way as to protect far better than heretofore all who are employed in government work. And undoubtedly Mr. Taft will be as well disposed toward the measures demanded by the American Federation of Labor as he would have been if Mr. Gompers had supported the Republican rather than the Democratic ticket. In other words, Mr. Taft in any case could be relied upon to use his best judgment as to legislation, while keeping his sympathies broad and generous toward the masses of his plain, hard-working fellow citizens. Thus the attempt to make it appear that Mr. Bryan in the recent campaign was the candidate and the champion of labor, while Mr. Taft was the candidate,-even if not the avowed champion,—of capital, has signally failed. Mr. Roosevelt's professed desire that every man should have a "square deal" before the law, has sometimes been questioned by certain representatives of capital, and sometimes it has been called insincere by certain spokesmen of trade-unions. Yet the country as a whole believes in Mr. Roosevelt's sincerity and in his ardent wish that the Government, the laws, and the courts shall do everything possible to preserve every man's equality of opportunity and his equal rights under our system of government and justice.

There is the same kind of confi-Roosevelt dence felt about Mr. Taft, as and the Financiers. being fair-minded toward all in-If capital may be regarded as a

fear, which at times has affected Wall Street continuance of Mr. Roosevelt's policies. like a mania, would require much care and study. Its chief beginning was some years ago when the Government began its action against the Northern Securities Company. It is singular that Mr. Roosevelt should have been so bitterly blamed for this action, while Senator Knox, then Attorney-General, upon whose advice the action was brought, and who fought the matter to its conclusion, was so readily forgiven. The Roosevelt Administration has delivered the railroads in the main from the rebate system, which they hated but could not shake off; has rid them of the free-pass system, of which they had been the long-suffering victims; and in various other ways has conferred signal benefits upon them. The rate bill will not harm them in their legitimate interests, and the further measures advocated by the President for strengthening the Interstate Commerce Commission, allowing the railroads to make traffic agreements among themselves, and removing railroads from the operations of the Sherman Anti-Trust act, are all measures of constructive statesmanship which will benefit railroad property while also benefiting the users of railroads.

As for Mr. Roosevelt's attitude Benefi-cial toward large industrial corpora-Reforms. tions, he has aimed to protect smaller competitors in their undoubted rights to exist and do business, and he has favored a kind of government regulation and oversight that would help to eliminate the evils of corporate management, while not interfering with the prosperity of legitimate en-Mr. Roosevelt recognizes the terprises. trend of modern business, and advocates the revision of the Sherman Anti-Trust law, so that it may not seem to threaten well-conducted enterprises merely because they are of vast dimensions. When the smoke is entirely cleared away, and a fair perspective may be had of Mr. Roosevelt's policies toward railroads and industrial corporations, it will be clear enough that he has been working for needed reforms and for measures that would help rather than hurt American business. To do what he has done, however, has seemed to require on Mr. Roosevelt's part a certain attitude of controversy, and he has from time to time used the vocabulary of denunciation with terrible vigor. Mr. Taft, through these years, has been a part of the Roosevelt Administration, and consulted at

impartial statement of the reasons for this every step. He is committed absolutely to a

Wall Street's Yet the world of banking, railroading, and high finance, which has undoubtedly been a good deal afraid of Mr. Roosevelt, and was only a little more afraid of Mr. Bryan, seems to be not at all afraid of Mr. Taft. This world of finance has formed the habit of being scared at Mr. Roosevelt's tone of voice, and it always starts uneasily and shrinks when he is about to speak, like a much-whipped dog. At this moment it dreads his forthcoming message to Congress. The fact is that Wall Street is subject to emotional insanity; and the mere mention of Roosevelt's name used to throw the gentlemen of the "financial district" into convulsions. While Rooseveltphobia is much milder now, and in some quarters has entirely disappeared, the habit of being frightened when the President's name is mentioned has left its lingering effects. Wall Street knows that Mr. Taft will work for the same kind of legislation and will stand for the same things in general, but it hopes that he will not so often speak of "malefactors" and "undesirable citizens." The business world, in short, has great confidence in Mr. Taft's good sense and judgment, and expects him to be as useful as Mr. Roosevelt to business interests



WE DID IT! From the Public Ledger (Philadelphia).

Victory After a Democracy, and quite unlike those of the are all in accord. foremost Southern statesmen. Nobody could foretell what kind of a cabinet would surround Mr. Bryan in case of his election, or how influential his views would be with the Congress. face of panic and industrial depression, with the consequence of an immediate revival of the debates on the stump. Mr. Bryan atprosperity. Nothing quite like this has happened before in our political history.

Now that the campaign is sev-What Were the Partu country has complete confidence in the way currency commission to have a fair chance to in which Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Root, and Mr. study the subject and make a deliberate rebattleship fleet around the world was a tre- and it was easy to show that the proposal to mendous venture, and it took courage at the guarantee bank deposits had no value as an outset. But it has been so successful a thing immediate remedy or as an isolated measure.

It was certainly an unprecedented that the whole country has rejoiced, and the thing for Taft and the Repub- Democrats could not criticise. During the licans to carry the country by campaign we were occupying and administersweeping majorities at a time of business de- ing Cuba, and yet the Democrats could make pression following a severe panic. Accord- no issue out of that fact. We had taken pracing to all historical precedents, the party in tical hold of the affairs of San Domingo, and power should permit itself to be thoroughly had guaranteed that republic's new debt by licked in the elections following a great busi- Presidential proclamation, yet no voice opness collapse. The Republicans would cerposed this innovation,—at least none was tainly have been beaten if the Democrats had heard by the country or encouraged by the been able to appear before the country as a Democratic National Committee. We are consistent party, with a definite program that building the world's greatest public work at promised better things. But we live in a Panama, and this sort of thing is generally business age, and ours is pre-eminently a easy to make political scandal about. Yet business country. Men care a great deal our Panama policy has the approval of the more about business than about politics, and entire country regardless of party. Mr. Taft it was not difficult to convince the country has made a long and conspicuous record in that the ordinary man's business interests connection with the Philippine Islands, yet were better assured under Taft and the Re- no one can now remember that the Demopublicans than under Bryan and the Demo- crats found any issue against him in that crats. It is true that there are progressives quarter of the world. As regards military and reactionaries in the Republican party, and naval matters, pensions to veterans, debut Republican differences are slight when velopment of internal waterways, conservaset over against the extreme discords of the tion of public resources, and various other Democracy. Mr. Bryan's economic and topics of domestic policy, no issues were financial views are as different as possible sharply drawn in the campaign, for the reafrom those of the leaders of the Cleveland son that the parties and the general public

It is true that real efforts were Parties and made to find issues in such ques-Questions. tions as the regulation of raillegislative branch in case of a Democratic roads, the curbing of trusts, and the control Thus the party in power was of large corporations; yet the records of the given a strong vote of confidence in the very parties did not admit of any definite cleavage, and no well-defined issues were developed by tempted to propose some rule-of-thumb ways of getting at the corporations that were large enough to be in need of federal supervision; but his party as a whole paid no attention to eral weeks past, there are few his percentage theories. Again, Mr. Bryan close observers of it who can very tried very hard to make an issue out of the clearly describe how it was fought and what proposal to guarantee bank deposits; but the the issues were. The intelligent foreigner country absolutely refused to pay any attenwho concluded that there was nothing at tion whatever to the question itself, and much issue excepting the question whether the less would the country admit that the quesvoters preferred to have Mr. Taft or Mr. tion was of a party character. The larger Bryan in the White House, summed it up problem of banking and currency reform did fairly well. There were no issues that in- not get into the campaign at all, and the volved foreign affairs, even remotely. The country seemed quite willing to allow the Taft have dealt with our foreign relations port. All were agreed that another panic and our insular dependencies. Sending our could not occur in the immediate future,

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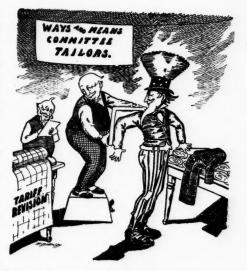
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There remained as a great possi-The Tariff as an ble issue the everlasting question of the tariff. Yet, while many able and intelligent speeches were made on the tariff question, it did not present itself as a squarely drawn issue between the parties. Congress last spring, before adjourning, had tried to make some defensive ammunition for the Republican campaign by giving an earnest of good intentions on the two great subjects of the currency and the tariff. It created the joint currency commission to study and report, and it provided for preliminary hearings before the regular committees on the tariff schedules, authorizing expert assistance in the preparation of data,—all with a view to a special session of Congress next March for the explicit purpose of revising the tariff. If the Democrats had been united and consistent in their historic opposition to the protectionist policy, they could have forced the fighting all along that line and made the tariff a real issue. But, alas, for the Democracy, even the tariff is no longer a party question. While the Repub- negro intelligence. Apart from such motives. sharply sectional, as it formerly was, in its as such to change their party. bearings of advantage or disadvantage.

There have been times in the past when the race question counted Parties.



UNCLE SAM BEING MEASURED FOR A NEW SUIT. From the News-Tribune (Duluth),

licans are more generally protectionist than a division of the negro vote might be very are the Democrats, there is about as much desirable. The Republican party, in fact, is tariff-reform sentiment to be found in one not more unselfishly concerned for the welparty as in the other. The country, which, fare of the negroes than is the Democratic -having been prosperous,-really knows party. But it was evident that the Demovery little about the actual tariff, is per- crats could not openly court the negro vote vasively, though rather mildly, protectionist. north of the Ohio River so long as they The West and South have built up ex- were so obviously opposed to having negroes tensive and varied manufactures, which will vote in large numbers in the States further all expect such consideration as their needs south. As an individual, any negro might may require. In short, the tariff is no long- vote the Democratic ticket, but as a member er, as it used to be, a party question; nor is it of the race he could not well urge negroes

In the South, meanwhile, the Why the South, meanwhile, the South Keeps race question continued to play Solid. some part, and thus helped to for much in Presidential elec- maintain Democratic solidarity. There were tions, when the Republicans championed many Democrats of intelligence and standing negro rights, and when the Democrats ac- in Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, and the cused the Republicans of seeking to force lower South who would have been very glad negro domination upon the South or else to to vote for Mr. Taft but for the serious miscurtail Southern representation in Congress. understanding this would have occasioned in The negroes themselves had threatened this their neighborhoods. Southern Democrats year to abandon the Republican party and in general believe that the Republican party cause its defeat in critical States like Indiana of the North wishes, and intends if possible. and Ohio, with a view to punishing the party either to bring about unrestricted negro sufbecause President Roosevelt disbanded sev- frage in the South or else to reduce the reperal companies of negro troops after the in- resentation of the South in Congress. Four vestigation of the disorders at Brownsville, years ago the Republican platform took such Texas. Many educated negroes urged their ground specifically. The platform this year, race to oppose Taft and vote for Bryan. The while not expressly demanding reduction of motive was a bad one and discreditable to representation, carries a pretentious plank

entitled "rights of the negro," which claims that the Republican party has been the "consistent friend" of that race for half a cenforcement in letter and spirit of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution, which were deserious and important. In effect, the Republican party declares that certain things toward enforcing the mandates of the Constitution.

Yet the Republican party, with Republican its large majorities in both houses of Congress, pays no heed whatever to the demands of the national platform; and Republican Presidents make no corresponding proposals in their messages to the legislative branch of the Government. It is plain that so long as Republican platforms contain these planks on the race question the Southern States will feel obliged, even against their own preferences, to supto cut down the representation of the Southern States in Congress, or to change the basis of apportionment from that of the total population to that of the number of actual vot-There are a good many excellent and sincere Republicans who have persuaded themselves that the negro is being wronged, that the Constitution is violated, and that no other remedy. Certainly, the national Southern representation ought to be drastically reduced. But there is not one leading on a basis of sincerity. The Republican Republican statesman, whether in the President's cabinet, in the Senate, or in the House, tating planks into its platform which it enwho is thinking or planning or working toward any such ends. The race problem must at Washington. and will be settled in the localities where it The North cannot and will not setexists. tle it for the South. Great harm to the South results from the insincerity of the Republican party in its playing with this serious question.

The negro's theoretical rights to The Actual Status of the citizenship and political privilege Negroes cannot be taken away from him. "We declare once more," says this His practical rights, which are unlimited in plank, "and without reservation, for the en- most of the States of the Union, are subject to severe but not impossible limitations in the Southern States. Except in about half a dozen States, negroes who are intelligent signed for the protection and advancement and useful citizens of their communities, and of the negro, and we condemn all devices fit to exercise the suffrage, are not kept away that have for their real aim his disfranchise- from the polls. In the half-dozen States, ment for reasons of color alone, as unfair, the rules and regulations limiting the franun-American, and repugnant to the supreme chise are so enforced as to make it in praclaw of the land." The Republican party tice much more difficult and much less agreehas been in complete national power for a able for a colored man of education and great many years. A plank like the one property to vote than for a white man of from which we have quoted is a piece of even less education or property. These circheap insincerity, or else it means something cumstances are due to the way in which the law is enforced, rather than to the law itself. The Republican party does not intend to are left undone which ought to be done try in any way to change the conditions of suffrage in the South, or to punish the South for its educational and property restrictions upon the franchise. These planks are put in the platforms for the political exigencies of the moment. They are supposed to help in the control of the Northern negro vote, and to minister to the amour propre of the negro delegates who come to Republican national conventions from the Southern States, and expect rewards and offices.

The race question in the South The has many difficulties; and many Real Remedies. Southern white men are far more port the Democratic ticket in national elec- courageous about it in their private conversations. The fact is that the Republican party tion than in their public utterances and has not the smallest intention of undertaking actions. But bad as things are in some parts of the South, there is no remedy that can be applied from the outside. Better agriculture, better education, better penal systems, enforcement of anti-saloon laws, growth in thrift, and general progress in civilization will in one locality after another improve the political situation; and there is discussion of race problems should proceed party is deeply to be blamed for putting irritirely ignores in its policies and programs

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The absurdity of the planks in Roosevelt's Record on the he last two national platforms appears in a glaring light when one reads the following letter, made public early last month, written by President Roosethe Virginia Bar Association:

My Dear Mr. Meredith: I have your letter. I according to its opinions as to men and issues. do not believe there is a single individual of any consequence who seriously dreams of cutting down Southern representation, and I should have no hesitation in stating anywhere and at any time that as long as the election laws are constitutionally enforced without discrimination as to color the fear that Southern representation in Congress will be cut down is both idle and ab-Faithfully yours, surd.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Since Mr. Roosevelt has now expressed himself so frankly, it is only fair to say that the plank in the platform upon which he ran in 1904 was inserted without his knowledge, that it did not appear in the preliminary drafts of the platform, that it was not in the document when the resolutions committee thought its work completed, and that Senator Lodge, chairman of the committee, had never seen it until he happened to come to it in the course of reading the platform to these things seriously, it is within bounds to ask the Republican party to consult its responsible statesmen henceforth in the drafting of its planks on the race question and on plurality. Southern representation in Congress.

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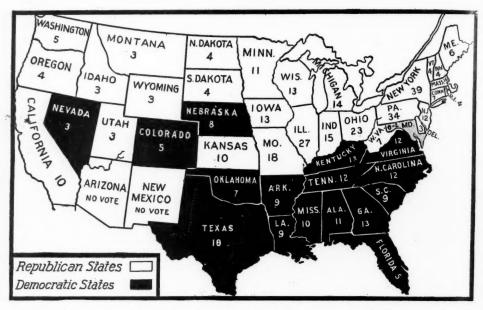
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The newspapers have made the The Election statistics of the election last month familiar to all readers, but some review and comment will be in order in these pages. There are now 483 electoral votes as against 476 four years ago. The addition is due to the seven votes accorded to the new State of Oklahoma. Mr. Taft carried all the States that were carried by Roosevelt four years ago, excepting Nebraska, Colorado, and Nevada. Apart from these three States and Oklahoma, Democratic victories in the Presidential election were confined to the States carried by Judge Parker four years ago, these being south of the Potomac and Ohio rivers and of the Taft will have 321 and Bryan 162.

velt to Hon. W. R. Meredith, president of to show that partisanship no longer rules, and that the great American electorate votes

Thus the September elections in New Vermont and Maine, which used England Pluralities. to be regarded as almost infallible indications of party tendency, can no longer be relied upon as valuable forecasts for November. Maine this year gave a plurality of less than 8000 in the State election, but gave Taft about 31,000. mont's Republican plurality in September was under 30,000, while in November it was almost 40,000, and only a little short of the Roosevelt plurality. New Hampshire illustrates the new tendency by giving Taft almost 20,000 plurality, while electing Henry B. Quinby for the governorship by only 1000 over his competitor. In New Hampshire the old fight against railroad influence in State affairs came near turning the State the full convention. Since the South takes over to the Democrats. In Massachusetts Taft's majority was more than 100,000, and considerably greater than Roosevelt's, but Governor Draper had only about 60,000 It should be noted that Mr. Bryan carried the city of Boston by only a very small plurality over Mr. Taft. In Connecticut, where Mr. Taft was victorious by 45,000, there was a bitter fight waged by influential Republicans against Mr. Lilley, the candidate for Governor, in consequence of which his plurality was only about 16,000.

The whole country looked with New York and intense interest, in the closing Hughes. days of the campaign, on the contest in the State of New York. Mr. Taft's victory was great beyond the expectations of almost every one. Not only did he carry the State by more than 200,000, but he carried New York City itself. The contest between Governor Hughes and his opponent, Lieutenant-Governor Chanler, resulted in Missouri-Kansas line, with the exception of victory for Hughes by about 70,000, al-Maryland. In Maryland the vote was so though Chanler carried New York City by close four years ago that the State gave about 60,000. Governor Hughes won de-Roosevelt one elector and Bryan seven. This served admiration by the directness, vigor, year it gives Taft two and Bryan six. The and frankness of his campaign, and by the electoral vote of no other State is divided. convincing way in which he set forth the Roosevelt received 336 and Parker 140. State issues. A month before the election it The was generally believed that Mr. Chanler facts in detail are highly significant when the would win. Seldom in American history votes in different States are scrutinized. has a candidate made a finer campaign or Thus, in many States, the difference between achieved more by dint of convincing and majorities for Presidential electors and those converting the voters, than did Governor for Governor or State tickets is so wide as Hughes in the last two weeks of October.



THIS MAP SHOWS THE GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISION OF THE COUNTRY BETWEEN TAFT AND BRYAN.

In Taft's State. by about 20,000. The rest of the Republican John W. Kern, the defeated Democratic State ticket was elected, and the Republicans candidate for the Vice-Presidency, will be will control the Legislature and elect a suc- sent to the United States Senate. It will be cessor to Senator Foraker. The saloon ques- remembered that Governor Hanly had, dur-

Indiana's Results. ble chance of Republican victory. ment. ly all of their candidates for Congress. Yet helped in Indiana, as in Ohio, to elect a Mr. Taft was finally pulled through by a Democratic Governor. plurality of about 10,000. This result is largely attributed to a remarkable campaign made throughout the State by Senator Beveridge in the last week or ten days of the canvass, after his return from a Western Taft carried the State by a plurality over speaking tour. speakers were sent to Indiana in the last days Governorship the Republican State ticket by the National Committee, in accordance was elected by substantial majorities. Govwith the plan of giving the Taft campaign ernor Johnson is certainly a brilliant vote a strong finish everywhere in the doubtful winner, and the Democrats have been re-States. Mr. Hemenway will lose his seat calling to themselves his last spring's boom.

In Ohio the results were mixed, in the Senate, while Mr. Watson, who ran In spite of Democratic assurances on the Republican ticket for Governor, will to the contrary, Mr. Taft car- return to private life after finishing out his ried his own State by a plurality of 70,000. present term in Congress, where he is one of The Democrats, however, elected their can-the most active of Speaker Cannon's lieutendidate for Governor, Hon. Judson Harmon, ants. It is commonly reported that Mr. tion and other State issues affected the vote, ing the summer, while the campaign was in progress, called a special session of the In-Indiana had seemed to be Demo- diana Legislature to pass a county option cratic this year beyond a reasona- bill in the interest of the anti-saloon move-The bill was passed, and Indiana, The Democratic candidate for Governor, like Ohio, will in due time, county by county, Hon. Thomas R. Marshall, was elected by vote the saloon out of existence excepting 25,000 plurality, the Legislature will be where there are large towns. But mean-Democratic, and the Democrats elected near- while the opponents of this movement have

> In Minnesota, also, the Demo-Johnson crats elected Governor Johnson for a Third Term. for a third term, although Mr. Many other important Bryan of nearly 100,000. Apart from the

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in Deneen, the present incumbent, while the Democrats did not have an exceptionally strong candidate in Adlai E. Stevenson, formerly Vice-President, it so happened that Mr. Bryan ran about 120,000 votes behind Mr. Stevenson. Taft carried Illinois by 162,000 votes and Governor Deneen was reelected by about 25,000 plurality. It is purely a speculative question, yet one would like to know whether Governor Johnson or



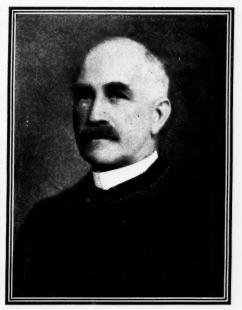
Copyright, 1908, by Pach Bros. N. Y.

GOVERNOR JOHN A. JOHNSON, OF MINNESOTA

(RE-ELECTED).

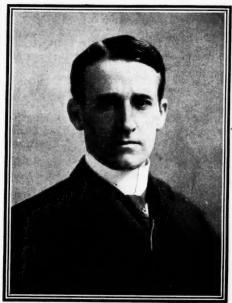
Judson Harmon would have run much behind the Democratic candidate for Governor in the State of Illinois. A many-sided and bitter fight was made against the Hon. Joseph G. Cannon, Speaker of the House, in his canvass for re-election as a Member of Congress. He carried his district triumphantly by 8000 votes.

Mr. Bryan at least had the satisfaction of carrying his own State of Nebraska. He did not, however, run as strongly as Shallenberger, the Democratic candidate for Governor. Mr. Bryan's plurality was about 4500 and Shall-

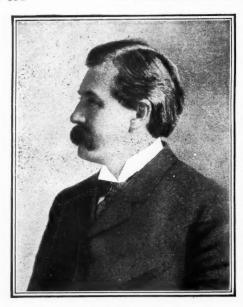


HON. JUDSON HARMON. (Governor-elect of Ohio.)

enberger's 6900. Governor Sheldon, who was defeated for re-election, attributes the result to the opposition of the liquor inter-



HON. HERBERT S. HADLEY. (Governor-elect of Missouri.)



GOVERNOR CUMMINS, OF IOWA.

ests. In order to anticipate the work of the new Democratic Legislature that will assemble early in the coming year, Governor Sheldon proposed, a day or two after the election last month, to call the outgoing Legislature at once in extra session to pass a Statewide prohibition law, which could be suspended in any county by a three-fifths vote.

The result in the State of Mis-Missouri souri was a general surprise. The Republicans had been quite too ready in advance to concede the State to Bryan, yet when the votes were counted it turned out that Taft had won by a plurality of about 2000. Four years ago, after the Republican National Committee had refused to help Missouri on the ground that efforts should be concentrated where there was some chance of success, the Missourians gave Roosevelt a plurality over Parker of about 25,000. The Republicans last month elected Attorney-General Herbert S. Hadley to the governorship by a plurality of perhaps 25,-000 over Mr. Cowherd, thus giving Hadley the largest vote ever cast for one man in the history of the State. Recent results in Missouri show how imperfect primary election laws and systems can be. There had been a occupies and that will be vacant on the 4th their best possible candidates.

of March. For many months the Democratic voters of the State had been listening to the rival candidates and their friends.

The voters were to choose the How Folk Wins and candidate on election day. Governor Folk carried more than two-thirds of the legislative districts, but Senator Stone won out by virtue of the large vote that was massed in the primaries in the cities of St. Louis and Kansas City. The Legislature is Democratic by a plurality of six votes. It will probably elect the Democratic caucus nominee to the Senate. Although the members of the Legislature have the legal authority to make their own choice, and a large majority of them would probably prefer Folk, it is expected that they will obey the mandate of the people in the primaries and continue Senator Stone in office. The Republicans, who have nearly half of the Legislature, would probably prefer Folk, and a clear majority of the Democratic members are Folk men. Less than one-fourth of the members of the Legislature are for Stone as their first choice and preference, yet through the queer working of a primary system that is superimposed upon a party system the country is to be deprived of the services of Mr. Folk at Washington.

In Iowa, as in Missouri, the par-Cummins ties on election day voted as to their preference for States Senator. The Republican contest was between Governor Cummins and ex-Congressman Lacey. Governor Cummins won by a large majority, and he will undoubtedly be chosen by the Legislature to fill the place in the Senate made vacant by the death of the venerable Mr. Allison. Mr. Taft, meanwhile, carried Iowa by nearly 60,000 plurality over Bryan, and Hon. B. F. Carroll was elected Governor on the Republican ticket by a majority of about 55,000. In spite of general Republican success in Iowa, Hon. W. P. Hepburn, prominent in Congress as the chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, was defeated by a very close vote.

North Dakota and Montana, Various like Ohio, Indiana, and Minne-Results. sota, elected Democratic governcontest before the people of Missouri be- ors while giving their electoral votes for tween Governor Folk and Senator Stone for Taft. Thus the growth of independent votthe seat in the Senate that Mr. Stone now ing warns both parties to give the people

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cratic majority of 167,000, the Democratic undoubtedly threw a great many votes from Governor, Mr. Campbell, came very nearly being defeated by his Republican opponent, Mr. Simpson. In Kansas, where State issues were stubbornly fought on their merits, Republican local victories were not very far behind the Taft plurality, and Mr. Bristow will be elected to the Senate. The Pacific Coast States gave Taft very substantial pluralities, though in all cases these were Parker over Roosevelt. The State is, howble ground henceforth. In the election of a new Congress and of State and local tickets almost everywhere there were many surprises and many incidents of significance. Republicans will control the next Congress by a majority somewhat reduced, but large enough for working purposes. Independent voters are vastly encouraged by the evidences they can show that the voters are no longer the willing followers of party leaders.

The minor parties did not poll Weakness as many votes as they had expected. Mr. Chafin, the Prohibitionist candidate, expected to profit by the tremendous anti-saloon movement that is sweeping the country, but the third party Prohibitionists have been standing aloof with a barren theory while the real temperance workers and actual Prohibitionists have been abolishing the saloons without leaving their regular political parties. The Socialist vote showed decided gains, but did not reach the total of 1,000,000 that was predicted. The real object of the Hearst Independence party seemed to be the defeat of Bryan. The vote for Hisgen and Graves was small, but

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tle Texas, which gave Bryan a normal Demo- the work of Mr. Hearst and his associates Bryan to Taft. Mr. Shearn, who ran for Governor of New York on the Hearst ticket, fought the Democrats with such effect as doubtless to have strengthened materially the vote for Hughes.

Mr. Bryan is a cheerful and Bryan and His good-tempered loser, who has Future. demonstrated once more his much smaller than those given to Roosevelt matchless talents as a platform speaker and four years ago. Of the majorities for Bryan tireless campaigner, but who has also made in the Southern States, it is enough to say it perfectly clear that the people of the that they ran last month almost the same as United States, while entertaining a more for Parker four years ago. The only marked friendly feeling toward him than ever beexception was in Georgia, where the Demo- fore, do not believe him to be the best man cratic plurality was about 30,000, as against for the Presidency. He was in a position to nearly twice that number in 1904. The vote control the Democratic convention and to in Maryland this year, as four years ago, was dictate its platform, but the people do not exceedingly close, so that, through a curious know him as a man of judgment and of habit that some voters have of scratching a executive ability, and this year there were name here or there from the list of their no issues apart from the candidates. In 1896 party's electoral candidates, two of the Mary- he made a gallant fight on the mistaken island electors will be Republican and six will sue of free silver. In 1900 he challenged be Democrats. Kentucky at the last State McKinley and the Republicans on the issues election had gone Republican, but it gave of the war with Spain, and the country de-Bryan last month a plurality of about 12,000 cided of necessity that McKinley, Root, over Taft, and it gave a like plurality to John Hay, Taft, Roosevelt, and the Republican leaders must complete the business they ever, close enough to be regarded as debata- had entered upon with success and prestige.



SHALL THE POEPLE RULE? SURE. From the Inquirer (Philadelphia).



Photograph by Brown Bros., N. Y.

PRESIDENT-ELECT TAFT, WITH GOVERNOR HUGHES AND OTHER DISTINGUISHED PUBLIC MEN, AT THE UNVEILING OF THE MONUMENT ERECTED IN HONOR OF THE "PRISON SHIP MARTYRS BROOKLYN, N. Y., LAST MONTH.

In 1904 Mr. Bryan did not wish to run his last annual message, which will be sent nence.

Roosevelt's Future. man for the Republican nomination. The a seat in the Senate as Mr. Platt's successor, country showed that it perfectly understood but on many accounts it has seemed best to the nature of the President's efforts toward him to have a complete change,-and what the selection and choice of his successor. Mr. for him will be a period of rest and vacation, many other public matters, in completing the cares of public office. The next few

against Roosevelt, and in 1908 it was too to Congress when it assembles on Monday, late. He had assumed positions which made December 7. Mr. Taft will be inaugurated the country distrust most the soundness of on March 4, and Mr. Roosevelt will before his judgment at a time when the business the end of that month be on the high seas, exigencies of the nation required hard sense for a long absence in the heart of Africa. and trained judgment in the office of the Preparations for his great hunting trip and chief executive. The campaign leaves Mr. study of animal life in the African continent Bryan in the position of a very distinguished have been going forward for more than half American public man, with friends in both a year; and the President is already better parties, but with no likelihood of ever run- informed about things relating to such an ning again for the Presidency. If the expedition than are most of the people who Democrats should win two years hence have been giving him suggestions and advice Mr. Bryan would undoubtedly be sent to the out of their own experience. President Senate, where his honesty, public spirit, wide Eliot has definitely resigned from the presiacquaintance with men and affairs through- dency of Harvard, to take effect in the near out the country, and great oratorical talent future, and some of those interested in Mr. would give him a place of honor and promi- Roosevelt's career have thought of the Harvard position as a fitting one for him. But most Americans expect to see Mr. Roose-The election completely vindi- velt back in public life at no remote period. cated President Roosevelt's opin- At one time there was some reason to think ion that Mr. Taft was the right that he would leave the Presidency to take Roosevelt was engaged last month, among though of strenuous activity,—far away from

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weeks, with Congress in session, will be full of intense public activity for the retiring President. Then he will pass off the American scene and be completely away for the better part of two years. If his sojourn in Europe should not be prolonged, he will return in the midsummer, or a little after, of 1910. Then will come the New York State elections, and the newspapers are already slating him for the next Senate vacancy, which will occur two years from March upon the retirement of Mr. Depew. Mrs. Roosevelt will join her husband at Khartoum as he comes out of the Sudan, and will accompany him to Italy and then to France and England. He is to make an address and receive academic honors at Oxford, and has a similar appointment at the Sorbonne, in Paris. He will bring from Africa, besides

be one of the best he has ever written.

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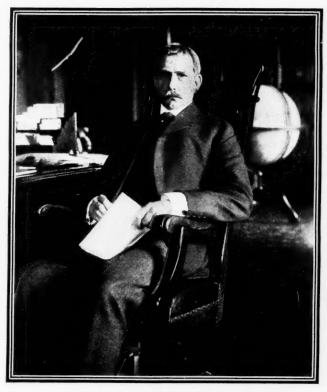
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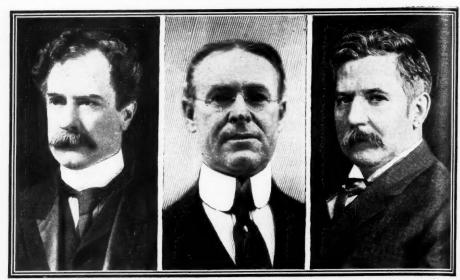
Mr . Root Senate. Republicans of New York to send the Hon. Elihu Root to the Senate as Mr. Platt's successor. It had been hoped in Mr. Taft's cabinet as Secretary of State. His withdrawal from the post he now occupies would be a misfortune to Mr. Taft and to the country. Only those who are very closely informed can fully appreciate the high character and inestimable value of the services Mr. Root has rendered his country while in the cabinets of McKinley and Roosevelt. He has every qualification that could enter into the make-up of an ideal Senator, but the State Department better fits his temperament and his methods of working. Mr. Metcalf, Secretary of the Navy, resigned last month, on account of illness and other States, and particularly of the evils that re-



MR. ROOT AT HIS DESK IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

specimens for the National Museum, ample tary, Mr. Newberry, was at once appointed notes and data for a book that will doubtless to fill the vacancy. The newspapers have been amusing their readers with guesses as to the organization of Mr. Taft's cabinet. Meanwhile, it seems to have Although some of the guesses are probably been definitely decided by the accurate, it will be in better taste to await Mr. Taft's own announcements. President-elect traveled hard and spoke much during the campaign, and last month and expected that Mr. Root would remain he was resting and playing golf at Hot Springs, Va. He will spend a large part of the winter at Augusta, Ga. He will have his inaugural address to prepare and many appointments to consider in advance. The plans for the inauguration will be in charge of Mr. Frank H. Hitchcock, who managed the campaign as chairman of the National Committee, and whose efforts have been heartily appreciated by Mr. Taft.

Last month gave many startling Lawlessness instances of the spirit of lawlessand Crime. ness that prevails in the United personal reasons, and the Assistant Secre- sult from the habit of carrying firearms.



Copyright by Clinedinst. Ex-Senator E. W. Carmack.

Carmack. Francis J. Heney. Postmaster Morgan, of New York.

THREE VICTIMS LAST MONTH OF ASSASSINS' BULLETS.

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Among the notable cases was the assassination of ex-Senator Carmack, of Tennessee, the shooting down of the Postmaster of New of the cases against Ruef, the indicted York (who will recover), and the attempt boss.

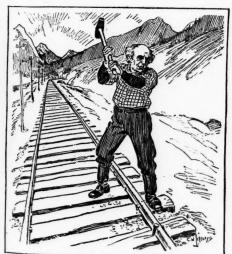


Photograph by Brown Bros., N. Y

MR. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER GOING TO TESTIFY AS A WITNESS AT THE NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE, LAST MONTH, IN THE GOVERNMENT'S CASE AGAINST THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

Some Impor- We Americans are becoming tant Canadian more interested each year in the political and economic progress of our neighbor, the Dominion of Canada. Up to within quite recently the people of the United States, having complete faith in the ability and intention of our Canadian neighbors to manage their affairs in the progressive, orderly fashion that characterizes the development of English-speaking peoples all over the world, had not found much of deep interest in "Canadian news." The rapid opening up of the great West of the Dominion to industry and agriculture, however,in both of which phases Americans have taken a leading part,—has made Canada seem nearer and bulk larger in the news of the This REVIEW has always recognized not only the economic and industrial potentiality of Canada, but has devoted more space than perhaps any other American magazine to articles on Canadian topics. Two highly important but comparatively unfamiliar phases of Canadian national growth are The wonderful retreated this month. sources and possibilities of Quebec,-" Britain's French Empire in America" (see page 727), are set forth in one of our features, while the tremendous and ever-increasing importance of Canada as a producer of grain is discussed in a "Leading Canadian magazine.

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A TORONTO COMMENT ON THE CANADIAN ELECTION. Sir Wilfrid will now finish his work on the transcontinental railway. From the Globe (Toronto).



SIR WILFRID LAURIER, PREMIER OF CANADA, AS HE APPEARS TO-DAY.

The national event of most far-The Dominion reaching importance occurring in General Election. the Dominion during the past Article" (page 743), reproduced from a few weeks was the general election (on October 26) for members of the new House of Commons. As already intimated in these pages, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Premier, conducted his campaign for re-election on the general issue of: "Let the Liberal party complete its big work for a bigger Canada." The result of the elections was that the government was sustained by a large majority,-somewhat less, however, than in the preceding Parliament. The ministerial majority over all opponents will be fifty. All the ministers were re-elected except Mr. Templeman, of Victoria. Mr. R. L. Borden, the Conservative leader, was elected to two seats in Halifax, and the Premier himself was victorious in two "ridings" in Ouebec. Sir Wilfrid regards the general result as the answer of the people of the Dominion to the charges of corruption in office made so liberally by the opposition against his administration. There can be no doubt that a great deal of administrative corruption and favoritism did exist. but it was exaggerated by the Conservatives, who themselves had nothing, apparently, in the way of a constructive policy to offer the



GENERAL JOSÉ MIGUEL GOMEZ, THE NEWLY ELECTED PRESIDENT OF CUBA.

people. It may be said that the election was a personal triumph for Sir Wilfrid Laurier rather than for his party. He will now consider himself in possession of a popular mandate to finish the railroads and other large projects undertaken by his administration. These include the national transcontinental railway, the Hudson Bay line, and the Georgian Bay Canal. Sir Wilfrid is now in his sixty-eighth year, and has announced that he will at the end of the present term retire from active political life. His career is one that appeals to the imagination of Americans as well as Canadians, and the people of the United States can find no selfish interest in his great plans to prevent our wishing him and his country even greater prosperity and progress than have marked their past.

Gomez Elected Cuba also has had a general election, the second in its history. of Cuba. The event passed off quietly on November 14. As a result of the balloting throughout the island, General José Miguel Gomez and Señor Alfredo Zayas, the candi- DR. ALFREDO ZAYAS, THE NEWLY ELECTED VICEdates of the Liberal party for President and Vice-President, were elected by a large ma- no millions to leave to his sons." Señor jority over the candidates of the Conservative Zayas, the Vice-President-elect, is generally party, General Mario Menocal and Dr. regarded as a lawyer of unusual ability, per-Rafael Montoro. The Liberals carried every haps a more dominating personality than

eral Gomez the entire 107 electoral votes. The election was interpreted by the people generally as a verdict of popular approval of the revolution of 1906, which overthrew the well-meaning but somewhat wavering administration of the late Tomas Estrada The American provisional gover-Palma. nor, Mr. Magoon, has informed President Roosevelt that the elections passed off without incident, and that he regards the order and smoothness which characterized the balloting as an excellent test of the ability of the Cuban people for self-government.

General Gomez, the President-Results elect, is fifty-five years of age, and of the Election. a native of Santa Clara province. He was a rich planter during the Spanish domination and a patriotic warrior for Cuban freedom. At the close of the Spanish-American War he was elected a member of the Cuban Assembly. He is a man of the people. In the words of a Cuban journalist, "as a citizen he is a man of active patriotism and austere virtue. He has no vices. He has always lived modestly, and he has



PRESIDENT OF CUBA.

province in the island, thus bringing to Gen- General Gomez. He formerly led a revolt

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propitiated by his nomination for the Vice-Presidential office. The election laws of Cuba are practically the same as those in force in the United States, and were introduced into Cuba by Colonel Crowder, of the American army of occupation, although it should be remembered that the military forces of the United States have had no hand whatsoever in the conduct of the elections. An interesting fact of the election, which will have an important bearing on the political future of the Cuban Republic, is that provision of the law which makes mandatory proportional representation in the House of Representatives. Under its provisions the members of the elective house will be divided between the two parties in exact proportion to the popular vote cast. This assures a Conservative membership of more than oneupon any tendency to abuse of power by the The provincial election in Porto Rico, for members of the House of Deleislanders for full American citizenship.

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England. during the past fall and summer months has been what to do with the unemployed. It was estimated that at the end of October there were nearly half a million men out of work in the United Kingdom, and 250,000 paupers and outdoor dependents in London alone. British business conditions appear to be very unfavorable, and calls upon the government for aid have been increasingly frequent. The propaganda of political socialism is making rapid progress in the United Kingdom. Premier Asquith has announced that the government's plan of relief, in addition to the old-age pension law, contemplates a fund of \$1,500,000 to be paid directly to the unemployed, while the Admiralty is giving out orders for the construction of fourteen new warships of an aggregate cost of \$12,000,000 several months earlier than had originally been intended. Mr. John Burns, President of the Local Government Board, while admitting that the conditions of unemployment are worse in England than in Germany, is opposed to the "Laborite" and Socialist methods of providing relief. He advocates the organization of "co-ordinated government and munici-

in the Liberal party, but his followers were pal work" and the "repression of the sentimental encouragement of the wasters," the latter referring to the vast sums of money spent by workingmen in times of prosperity for "unproductive amusements." Other interesting developments in Britain's domestic history of the past few weeks have been the insistent campaign of the suffragettes, who have invaded the floor of Parliament; and the resignations of Lord Tweedmouth, Lord President of the Council, and the Marquis of Ripon, Lord of the Privy Seal.

When the British Parliament re-Britain's sumed its sessions on October 12 Naval Supremacy. there was evident a sudden and marked increase in the popularity of the Liberal government, due chiefly to the resolute stand taken by the Asquith ministry on the Balkan question. As the weeks passed third in the lower house, a salutary check this prestige of the Liberals increased, until November 12, when Premier Asquith announced the naval policy of his administration, and then the approving response from gates, was held on November 3, and re- the country indicated that the Liberals stood sulted in a sweeping victory for the Unionist as high in popular estimation as ever in their party, which upholds the aspiration of the history. What Great Britain means by the two-power standard of naval strength, Mr. Asquith declared, amid tumultuous cheers The "Out of Works" in pressing interest and concern derance of 10 per cent. over the combined strength in capital ships of the two next strongest naval powers." Developments in the Balkans and the sensational impression made by the Daily Telegraph interview with the German Kaiser have led the administration, Mr. Asquith declared (in a speech on November 9 at the banquet of Sir George Wyatt Truscott, the new Lord Mayor of London), to see the necessity of making certain facts clear to the people of Great Britain.

> Every foreign power knows that if we have established, as we have, and if we mean to maintain, as we do, indisputable supremacy on the seas, it is not for the purpose of aggression or adventure, but that we may fulfil the elementary duty we owe the empire to uphold it beyond reach and beyond the risk of successful attack from the outside on our commerce, our industry, and our homes.

> Events of the month in Britain's colonies have included,-beside the elections in the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland already referred to,-a change of cabinet in Australia, resulting in a triumph of the Liberal party under the leadership of Mr. Fisher; and the celebration amid impressive ceremonies at Jodhpur of the fiftieth anniversary of the crown administration of India



PRINCE VON PÜLOW, THE GERMAN CHANCELLOR. (Listening to an interpellation in the Reichstag.)

(half a century ago the government was taken from the East India Company).

A Sensational Since the foundation of the Ger-A Sensational
Interview with man Empire no such dramatic
the Kaiser, session of the Reichstag has been witnessed as when, on November 10, the deputies of United Germany assembled to sit in judgment on the Kaiser for the "blazing indiscretions" of his "personal rule," and on the imperial Chancellor, Prince von Bülow, for his failure to represent to the monarch the real sentiments of the German The irritations of Germans of all shades of political belief against the arbitrary, erratic utterances of Kaiser Wilhelm on all sorts of subjects, particularly on foreign relations, had been accumulating for a decade. The last straw was the highly sensational interview granted by his German Majesty to a "representative Englishman," as yet anonymous, and published with the imperial permission in the London Daily Telegraph on October 28. This truly remarkable interview, which has been briefly summarized and commented upon in the American press, but not published in full, was so characteristic of the entire temperament and policy of the German Emperor that we quote the significant portions of it here, directly from the columns of the Daily Telegraph.

The interview which was char-Is Germany The interview which that Really Hostile acterized by the writer as a "calculated indiscretion" was submitted by the Kaiser to the Chancellor, and by him passed on to the German Foreign Office. No objection as to its publication was made by the German officials, who added that the interview was intended as a message to the English people. The manuscript, therefore, was returned to England with permission to print. The next day it appeared in the Daily Telegraph. The substance of all the Kaiser's words in this interview is his evidently sincere desire to convince the English people that he is really friendly to them and that the misunderstandings which have marked the intercourse of the two peoples during the last few years have been due almost entirely to English suspicion. What has come over you English, asks the Kaiser, "that you are so completely given over to suspicions quite unworthy of a great nation? What more can I do than I have done . . to show that my heart is set on peace and that it is one of my dearest wishes to live on the best of terms with England. . . . How can I convince the nation against its will?" In this task, he continued, he finds the majority of his people against him.

The prevailing sentiment of large sections of the middle and lower classes of my own people is not friendly to England. I am, therefore, so to speak, in the minority in my own land, but it is a minority of the best elements, just as it is in England respecting Germany.

Did the Kaiser Referring to his speech last year Help England in at the Guildhall, in London, in the Boer War? in which he expressed his earnest desire for peace, the Kaiser explained in detail his attitude toward England and the Boers during the war. It is commonly believed in England that during that war Germany was hostile to her, the Kaiser admits. Here follow his exact words which have aroused so much indignation in Holland, France, and Russia:

German opinion undoubtedly was hostile, bitterly hostile. The press was hostile; private opinion was hostile. But what of official Germany? Let my critics ask themselves what brought to a sudden stop and, indeed, to absolute collapse, the European tour of the Boer delegates who were striving to obtain European intervention? They were fêted in Holland; France gave them a rapturous welcome. They wished to come to Berlin, where the German people would have crowned them with flowers But when they asked me to receive them,—I refused. The agitation immediately died away,

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lica jou mar only the and the delegation returned empty-handed. Was that, I ask, the action of a secret enemy? Again, when the struggle was at its height, the German Government was invited by the governments of France and Russia to join with them in calling upon England to put an end to the war. The moment had come, they said, not only to save the Boer republics, but also to humiliate England to the dust. What was my reply? I said that so far from Germany joining in any concerted European action to put pressure upon England and bring about her downfall, Germany would always keep aloof from politics that could bring her into complications with a sea power like Posterity will one day read the exact England. terms of the telegram,-now in the archives of Windsor Castle,-in which I informed the sovereign of England of the answer I had returned to the powers which then sought to compass her fall. Englishmen who now insult me by doubting my word should know what were my actions in the hour of their adversity.

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Nor was that all. Just at the time of your Black Week, in the December of 1899, when disasters followed one another in rapid succession, I received a letter from Queen Victoria, my revered grandmother, written in sorrow and afflic-tion, and bearing manifest traces of the anxieties which were preying upon her mind and health. I at once returned a sympathetic reply. Nay, I did more. I bade one of my officers procure for me as exact an account as he could obtain of the number of combatants in South Africa on both sides, and of the actual position of the opposing forces. With the figures before me, I worked out what I considered to be the best plan of campaign under the circumstances and submitted it to my general staff for their criticism. Then I dispatched it to England, and that document, likewise, is among the state papers at Windsor Castle, awaiting the serenely impartial verdict of history. And, as a matter of curious coincidence, let me add that the plan which I formulated ran very much on the same lines as that which was actually adopted by Lord Roberts and carried by him into successful operation. Was that, I repeat, the act of one who wished England ill? Let Englishmen be just and say!

The Kaiser repudiated any intention of making trouble in Europe over the Morocco matter, and contended that Germany's recognition of Mulai Hafid as Sultan was regular and in the interests of peace. In conclusion he referred to the "Yellow Peril," to the growth of Asiatic commerce and Germany's part therein, and justified the increase which is being made in the German navy.

A storm of criticism, protest and German indignation, in the press of al-Indianation. most all Europe, greeted the publication of this interview. journals of all shades of opinion, and Ger-



KAISER WILHELM AS A GERMAN CITIZEN. (From a photograph taken early last month.)

veracity of his statements. One of the leading conservative papers, representing that section of the empire which usually follows the Kaiser with devoted blindness, voiced the sentiment of the country when it said: "It [the publication of the interview] has united our foes, lowered our prestige, and shattered belief abroad in the sincerity, sanctity and earnestness of our foreign policy." Even The German the Kaiser's favorite newspaper, the Tägliche Rundschau, refers to the interview as an man public men of all political parties, not "evidence of the Emperor's theatrical polonly indignantly repudiated the attitude of icy." The only defense attempted was that the Emperor, but openly questioned the of the Chancellor himself, who contended

that the Kaiser merely stated what he and the leading German statesmen have often declared in public speeches.

In England, France, Holland, General Russia, and Japan, the press com-Criticism. ment and the utterances of public men were in direct challenge of the truth of many of the Emperor's statements and in unsparing condemnation of his utterances. The English attitude is set forth in the London Daily News in these words:

The Emperor asks why his repeated offers of friendship are weighed and scrutinized with jealous and mistrustful eyes. We will tell his Majesty why. .It is because the actions of his Ministers do not harmonize with his own words. It is because experience has taught us that sentiment in high places is not always a safe guaranty. It is because Germany has made us look closely at the logic of facts.

The view of Continental Europe is summed up in the double-leaded "warning" editorial in the influential Novoye Vremya, of St. Petersburg, which calls upon Europe to "take the Kaiser's words as an absolute test not only of German respect for international obligations in the past, but of every word Germany may say or write in the future."

The National Liberal leader Dramatic Scene in the of the opposition in the Reichstag, Herr Ernst Bassermann, in a brilliant speech immediately following the publication of the famous interview, recounted the "indiscretions" of the Kaiser which during the past decade have lowered the prestige of Germany, increased her problems at home, and threatened more than once to involve her in a foreign war. He enumerated the famous Kruger telegram, the "mailed-fist episode" in China, the visit to Tangiers which precipitated the Moroccan trouble, the letter to Lord Tweed-mouth about the British navy, the "Tower-Hill American Ambassador muddle," the "Illustrious Second" telegram after Algeciras, which alienated Austrian and Italian sympathies, and the series of injudicious interviews, the Daily Telegraph one and the other granted to an American journalist, and recently suppressed by the Century Magazine at the request, it is said, of the German Government. "These blunders of personal rule," said Herr Bassermann, "have made Germany ridiculous in the eyes of the world." Herr Paul Singer, the leader of the Social- of the country in press and public utterance. ists, in an amazingly frank speech, declared The monarch, who was off on a hunting that the Kaiser should be tried for treason. trip, was kept informed of the proceedings

More significant and far-reach-Bulow's Defense to the Deputies. ing, however, than all the domestic and foreign comment on the Kaiser's words to England has been the serious, frank discussion in the press and in the Parliament, which have already made the event a landmark in the development of constitutionalism in Germany. The German people, if we may believe the sentiments uttered by their leaders and the editorials in their influential newspapers, have seriously determined upon a demand for absolute ministerial responsibility to Parliament. Immediately upon the reassembling of the Reichstag a series of earnest interpellations was launched at Chancellor von Bülow, who had offered his resignation to the Emperor, but had been prevailed upon to remain in office. Prince Bülow had one of the severest experiences of his life in attempting to explain and defend not only the Kaiser's action in being interviewed, but the supineness of the German Foreign Office, including himself, in permitting the interview to be published. His explanations that he did not himself read it, and that it was perfunctorily passed through the departments of the Foreign Office,-" whose members are dreadfully overworked,"-elicited severe criticism from all groups in the Parliament, and precipitated the demand not only for a future check upon the Kaiser's impulsive interference in the foreign policies of the empire, but a demand for the reorganization of the Foreign Office itself. In the course of his speech the Chancellor made the following declaration, which was taken as a virtual promise by the Kaiser to the Reichstag, and was warmly applauded:

The discovery that the publication of the interview had not had the intended effect in England and had caused deep anxiety in Germany will, I feel persuaded, lead the Kaiser to observe in the future that reserve in his conversations which is necessary for a consistent imperial policy and the authority of the crown. Were it not so neither I nor my successors could accept responsibility therefor.

The deputies from Bayaria, Bulow's Wurtemburg, and the other Audience at Potsdam. South German states, always jealous of the domination of Prussia, demanded some assurance that in future the Kaiser should speak only through his Minister. In this demand they were joined by the almost unanimously expressed sentiment

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of the Parliament by telegraph. On his return to Berlin, on November 17, however, the Chancellor had a long interview with him, during which he set forth the feelings of the German people under these heads:

First, that the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Bundesrath, or Federal Council, is firm in the opinion that it would be wiser for the Emperor not to express views affecting the relations of the empire with other countries except through his responsible ministers. Second, that the entire Reichstag assented to the declarations made by the speakers that the Emperor had exceeded his constitutional prerogatives in private discussion with foreigners concerning Germany's attitude on controverted questions. Third, that the feeling of the people at large on this matter was accurately indicated by the press of the country.

It was significant of the truth Gravity of the Situation. of Herr Bassermann's remark, " The Kaiser has lost 75 per cent. of his influence in Germany within two weeks," that the non-Prussian states should have decided to convoke the Bundesrath (the Federal Council of the empire), a body which has met only once in twelve years and which, composed as it is of representatives from the federal states of the empire, only takes decisive action in case of imperial emer-This body, summoned by Bavaria gency. and Saxony, met in the middle of November for the purpose (a leading Berlin journal informs us) of "curbing Prussian arrogance and sharply restricting the Emperor's political functions." According to the German constitution, this body is supreme in matters of international relations, and the significance of its deliberations at this time cannot be overrated.

The Kaiser at the new palace at Potsdam was awaited with intense anxiety by the German people. In a long interview Prince Bülow gave the monarch a straightforward and unvarnished statement of how the German people regard his interviews and other personal interventions in affairs of state. The Kaiser yielded to the wishes of the nation, and permitted a statement, rather indefinite in phraseology, it must be confessed, to be published in the official gazette of the empire, the Reichsanzeiger. The communication was as follows:

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Heedless of the exaggerations of public criticism, which are regarded by him as incorrect, his Majesty perceives that his principal imperial task is to insure the stability of the policies of the empire, under the guardianship of constitu-

tional responsibilities. In conformity therewith his Majesty the Emperor approves the Chancellor's utterances in the Reichstag and assures Prince von Bülow of his continued confidence.

What Will the Will real responsible government German result from the deep impression made by the Kaiser's "indiscretion "? Will the monarch himself adhere to the promise implied, if not explicitly stated, in the statement wrung from him by his Chancellor at the command of the people to hereafter limit his political action by constitutional methods? The impression seems to be gaining ground in Germany that while the Kaiser's surrender was a victory over himself, the terms in which this surrender was announced really afford no guaranty that hereafter the impulsive, autocratic sovereign will discontinue his policy of personal rule, or that the Chancellor will not remain, as heretofore, responsible to the monarch only. It may be too soon to predict any fundamental changes in the constitutional procedure of the empire. Despite, however, the fact that all Germany is dissatisfied with the result of the conference between the Emperor and his Chancellor, a beginning has undoubtedly been made in the direction of a real constitutional government. The Reichstag has in its hand a powerful weapon to enforce the popular demand in the new Imperial Finance Reform bill, introduced in the Reichstag on November 19, to cover the immense deficit in the imperial revenues. The gravity of Germany's financial problem is set forth on another page this month, in the words of Finance Minister Dr. Sydow himself.

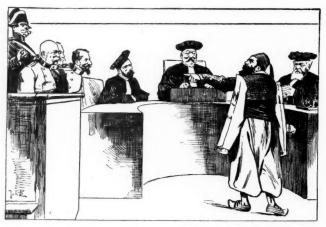
The influence of the Clémenceau "The Casablanca Incident.'' ministry has been increased at home and the prestige of the French Republic vastly improved abroad by the dignified and firm stand taken by the Foreign Office at Paris last month in the difference with Germany over what the newspapers are calling the Casablanca inci-This apparently trivial incident, which, however, might have involved the two countries in actual war, arose out of the desertion from the Foreign Legion in Morocco (an organization made up of all nationalities fighting in the French service in Africa) of several Germans, who, on their way to seek refuge in the German-consulate at Fez, were seized by a French military patrol and imprisoned awaiting trial. This incident, calling merely for investigation and the exchange of ordinary diplomatic correspondence, was in a fair way to be settled amicably when Lacroix, commander-in-chief of the French Prince von Radolin, German Ambassador at army, and General Picquart, Minister of Paris, suddenly (on October 29, the day after the publication of the Kaiser's Daily Telegraph interview) demanded from the French Italy has joined Russia and England in giv-Foreign Office not only that there be mutual expressions of regret and the reference of the case to arbitration, which was France's proposal, but that France apologize first and then submit to arbitration.

This demand on the part of the Germany German Ambassador was gener-France. ally attributed throughout Europe to an endeavor to divert German attention from the criticism of the Kaiser by "a foreign diversion against France." This time, however, the republic courteously but firmly declined to permit a repetition of the circumstances which some years ago resulted in the forced resignation of her Foreign Minman Foreign Office abandoned its demand ment to disband the reserves and to make and, just as suddenly as before, again changed compensation to Turkey to the extent of the its course and agreed to accept France's pro- Eastern Rumelian tribute (approximately posal and submit the matter to arbitration. \$10,000,000). The Turko-Austrian nego-Serious consequences, however, were really tiations for the annexation by the Hapsburg imminent. Indeed, early in November the monarchy of the two provinces of Bosnia situation had become so grave that Premier and Herzegovina have not been so success-Clémenceau actually discussed with General ful. Kiamil Pasha, the Turkish Grand Viz-

War, the immediate mobilization of the army on the eastern frontier. Meanwhile ing its adherence to the Franco-Spanish note regarding the conditional recognition of Mulai Hafid as Sultan of Morocco.

No "Concert", The great powers of Europe have not yet come to an agreement Balkans. over the holding of an international conference to settle the latest phases of the Balkan problem. During late October and all through November negotiations between Turkey and Bulgaria and Turkey and Austria were continued, with no definite results. Under pressure brought by the great powers, both Turkey and Bulgaria have apparently ceased their warlike demonstrations, and a less belligerent spirit is evident on both ister Delcassé. As soon as it became evident sides. The fourteenth national Bulgarian that England and Russia were supporting the Assembly, the Sobranje, convened on Octo-French attitude and would continue to do so ber 28. The debates in this democratic, oneto the extent of ships and soldiers, the Ger- chambered Parliament resulted in an agree-

> ier, has asked the powers to determine the "juridical status" of the two provinces and, in the event of Austria's action being legalized, that the Austro-Hungarian Government assume that part of the Turkish national debt which had formerly been deemed the proper share of the two prov-This the government at Vienna has vigorrefused to do. ously Meanwhile Austria consents to a conference to consider the entire question, provided that her right and title to the two provinces be not called in question. It seems certain that the conference will simply legalize the status quo.



THE COMING BALKAN CONFERENCE, -AN EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES.

From the Amsterdammer (Amsterdam.)

[&]quot;Whereas, Abdul Hamid is legal owner of Bosnia, Herzegovina, Bulgaria, and Crete; and

[&]quot;Whereas, The accused have invaded and taken possession of these lands, and thereby violated the plainest principles of equity;

[&]quot;Resolved, therefore, That the accused be fully confirmed in the possession of the aforesaid territories.'

Death of China's A situation of vast political and Emperor and economic moment to the entire world was swiftly and dramatically thrust into public view last month by the almost simultaneous deaths of the Emperor of China and that wonderful old maternal aunt of his, the Dowager Empress Tzu-hsi, more generally known as Tsi-An. For several weeks the report had been persistent in the news from the Far East that the young Emperor was nearing his end, and that the Empress had had an attack of paralysis which was likely to prove fatal. It was officially announced that the Emperor passed away on November 14 and the Empress the next day. It is believed, however, by diplomats familiar with the mystery of ceremony and rigid etiquette surrounding the Chinese court that the deaths of both royal personages occurred considerable time before that set down in the official statements. Additional color is given to this belief by the persistent claim made throughout China and cabled to various Chinese publications and societies in this country that the Emperor and Empress were poisoned, or otherwise murdered, at the instigation of some high official who aspired, the reports say, to dictatorial power. diately following the official announcement of the deaths of the monarchs came an edict, issued on November 15, placing upon the



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PRINCE CHUN, FATHER OF THE NEW EMPEROR OF CHINA, AND REGENT DURING HIS MINORITY.



Copyright, 1907, by G. G. Bain.
TSI-AN, THE LATE DOWAGER EMPRESS OF CHINA.

throne Prince Pu-Yi, the three-year-old son of Prince Chun, a brother of the late Emperor, who, in accordance with a promise made by the Empress Dowager some years ago, becomes regent of the empire until his son attains his majority.

Twenty Years Chinese political conditions, the History. life of the Chinese people, and even Chinese names are so unfamiliar to the rest of the world that the history of the empire during the reign of the monarch who has just passed away is not only unknown but likely to remain unintelligible to the great mass of western readers. The facts that stand out in the history of Kuang-hsu's reign, however, are: His attempt to introduce liberal government into the empire upon his actual succession to the throne; the war with Japan in 1894-1895; the Boxer uprising in 1900, followed by the siege and capture of Peking by the allied European and American troops, and the developments of the past three years in westernizing China, including the building of railroads and other internal developments, and the gradual preparation of the people for a constitutional form of government with a representative parlia-

was the cousin of the preceding Emperor, ever. T'ung-chih, whose mother was the strongwilled Dowager Empress. Coming of age and nominally assuming the government in 1887, for the following eleven years he was state. His sympathies were naturally liberal, and, thanks to a quite considerable influence exerted by a European teacher, he attempted a series of reforms throughout the empire, beginning with an organized scheme of education and attempting to radically and rapidly transform the legislative and administra- land seized Wei-Hai-Wei, Germany Kiautive methods of China. To this program he was fully persuaded by the result of the tained her foothold in Annam and Tonking. war with Japan, whose triumph even the Chinese could see was due largely, if not wholly, to the Occidental training and methods employed by its government and military forces.

oner, prevented from seeing any of his ods only known to herself, however, the friends or former advisers, and compelled to Dowager Empress persuaded the well-meansign with the Vermilion Pencil all the edicts ing but weak Kuang-hsu to sign a decree framed by the Dowager Empress, who had practically amounting to an abdication, and assumed all the powers of regent. During transferring all his authority to her. the past decade it may be assumed that the years later an actual abdication was signed in influence of the late Emperor was nil, and favor of a six-year-old prince. Mutterings the actual, almost autocratic ruler of 400,- of discontent throughout the empire, how-000,000 of Chinese, this shrewd, audacious, ever, and the disorders which culminated in far-sighted, and cruel old Manchu woman, the Boxer uprising, compelled the Empress who began life as the concubine of the Em- to give way, and the abdication decree was peror Hien-Fung, Kuang-hsu's uncle, and annulled. who, alternately, by intrigue and sheer audacious ability, directed the affairs of the empire, generally along traditional reactionary lines. She ruled China with an iron hand, made and unmade ministers, viceroys, and international police mission in which our own governors, tricked and flouted almost all the soldiers took part, is so well known that it is governments of the west, and to all sugges- unnecessary to more than allude to it here. tions of reform on western lines turned a After the capture of the Chinese capital the deaf ear. For a short period, a decade ago, allied forces refused to permit the deposition during the ascendancy of that remarkable of the Emperor, who remained ruler in

Kuang-hsu ("Illustrious Succes- believed that she was inclined to favor resor"), whose real name was Tsai-t'ien, was forms, but the innovators went too far, only thirty-six years of age at his death. He and Tsi-An became more reactionary than

The illusion of the invincibility Effect of China's Defeat of the Celestial Empire was disby Japan. pelled by China's defeat at the to a considerable extent the real head of the hands of Japan in 1894-1895. Closely following upon that defeat, which destroyed China's authority over Korea, the western nations began their policy of "grab," and immense sections of Chinese territory were appropriated on the flimsiest of pretexts by almost all the European great powers. Eng-Chau, Russia Port Arthur, and France ob-It was evident that the Empress Dowager's régime had failed, and the reformers endeavored to restore to power the weakling Emperor, cowering in the women's quarter of the palace at Peking. They prevailed upon him to issue (in 1898) a series of re-Kuang-hsu's rather erratic reform markable edicts, providing for the founda-Tsi-An, Kuang-nsu's rather trials retain the Remarkable ideas, which took the form of a tion of a university at the capital, the radical number of radical, even sensation- reform of education, the generous encourageal, decrees, issued within the short period of a ment of agriculture, and the appointment of few months, alarmed the reactionaries of the an imperial commission to travel around the empire, and the palace clique in particular, the world for the purpose of studying western head of which had been for years his aunt, civilization. Other decrees dealt with the that powerful and truly remarkable woman, abolition of the bureaucracy, the reformation Tsi-An. A sudden and secret revolution of the army and the postal system, and the within the palace virtually deposed the Em- development of mineral and transportation peror, who until his death remained a prispossibilities of the empire. By arts and meth-

Tsi-An Yields The story of the Boxer uprising and the capture of Peking by the a Little to Reforms. combined armies of the west, an Chinese statesman, Li Hung Chang, it was name, although Tsi-An continued to rule

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mission during the year 1909 and for the prepared to protect her interests in China, an administrative machinery like that of Japan, has said to an American newspaper

and Empress had reached the masses of the concerned, are identical. Chinese people there would be rioting and disorder, if not organized rebellion on a large scale, against the Manchu dynasty, which, representing as it does a numerically the Manchu.

A Quiet Change of Regime. the government's apprehension on this was evident in the reception accorded in

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and administer the government. Until the score. Meanwhile, according to Dr. Morday of her death she remained unalterably rison, the Peking correspondent of the opposed to western ways, and yet it was evi- London Times, the "valedictory decrees" dent during her last years that she felt un- of the Emperor and Empress Dowager are able to entirely withstand the pressure for couched in conciliatory terms, and indicate reforms. Despite her, and against her will, that the reform régime has finally and actualthe military forces of China have already ly secured the upper hand. The Chinese are been reorganized on western lines, and, fol- no doubt as well fitted for liberal institutions lowing upon the report and advice of two as the Turks or Persians, and changes of imperial investigating commissions which far reaching consequences may be looked for made a tour of the western world, including within the Celestial Empire during the comthis country, a declaration of principles ing months. The government at Tokio is amounting to the basis of a constitution was closely watching the situation in China. officially promulgated during the past sum- While disclaiming any intention of inter-This instrument contains provisions ference in the internal affairs of the Celestial for the creation of a constitutional com- Empire, Japan announces that she is fully promulgation of a complete constitution although (more than one Tokio newspaper "before the termination of seven years contends) "she expects the advice and cothereafter." This constitution will eventual- operation of America." Indeed, Count Hayly make China a parliamentary country, with ashi, until recently foreign minister of correspondent that in his belief the present situation in China will serve to bring the It was feared and expected in United States and Japan more closely to-Emperor and many quarters that when the gether, "because their political and commerthe Regency. news of the death of the Emperor cial aims and purposes, so far as China is

How American Chinese-American relations have Interests Are never been more cordial, and in the readjustment of China's doinferior, though physically and mentally su- mestic and foreign relations consequent upon perior race, maintaining its sovereignty for the change of régime it may be positively astwo and a half centuries by its warlike abil- serted that not only will the United States ity, has always been hateful to the true Chi- Government and people adhere to their tranese. The right of succession to Pu-Yi se- ditional policy of friendliness toward China cured by the craft of Tsi-An, though legiti- and the Chinese, but that the government and mate, is regarded as another evidence of people of that vast Oriental realm will con-Manchu contempt for the masses of China. tinue to look to American justice and love of Consequently, although the regent, Prince fair play to be as much a factor as they ever Chun, is a progressive, liberal, and humane have been in the western combinations which man, and although the dominant power in may affect the new China. It will not be the direction of internal affairs will remain necessary for the two nations to conclude an largely, as heretofore, in the hands of the actual formal alliance, as has been advocated powerful Yuan Shih-kai, acting commander- by some public men and journals in both in-chief of the army and formerly viceroy of countries. Two events of the past month Pe-chi-li, an anti-dynastic movement is still have emphasized the sincerity and cordiality possible, so intense is the Chinese hatred of of the relations between the two governments and peoples more strongly than any formal agreement could do. The sincerity of the No actual disorders had been reception accorded to the American battlereported up to the time of our ship fleet at Amoy last month could not be going to press with this issue questioned, although, owing to the shortness of the Review, although the extensive of the stay of the ships and the limited means military and police precautions against pos- of communication, the welcome did not take sible uprisings indicated the intensity of on as spontaneously popular a character as

Japanese waters. is only beginning in China, but during the American battleship fleet. tant commission which has ever left China maintained. for a foreign country.

The Russian ships and fighters A Complete Understanding at the battle of the Sea of Japan were not more signally routed and scattered than the preachers of an inevitable American-Japanese war have been by the hearty, sincere, and unprecedented welcome accorded by the Japanese Govern-

JAPAN'S WELCOME TO THE AMERICAN FLEET. (Front cover of a recent issue of Tokio Puck.)

The era of newspapers ment and the entire Japanese people to the The sight of past two years an immense number of daily thousands of Japanese school children singing and weekly journals have sprung into being. in English our national hymn "America,' The journey to this country of Special Am- and Yankee tars, at the risk of their lives, bassador Tang Shao-yi, to personally and rescuing from a burning building in Tokio formally thank the United States Govern- an ancient, much-revered Japanese flag, was ment and people for releasing China from enough to convince even the most skeptical obligation to pay the bulk of the so-called of a real spirit of fraternity on the part of Boxer indemnity, is more than a formal occa- the two peoples. Having demonstrated besion. Ambassador Tang is one of the ablest youd a doubt the correctness and sincerity of of modern Chinese statesmen. It was he their reciprocal attitude, the two governwho so successfully coped with the Japanese ments have given further proof of their earnpost-bellum administration in Manchuria. estness and statesmanlike wisdom by arrang-He is commissioned by his government to ing for an official "declaration of points of study constitutional procedure in the United view," to be published, setting forth the States, as well as American financial meth- actual status of the negotiations between the ods. In many respects his is the most import two governments and the reciprocal attitude

> "A Declaration On November 16 it was admitted of Points of at Washington,—with proper reserve and caution as to diplomatic phraseology and terms,—that Baron Takahira, Japanese Ambassador to the United States, had made "the beginning of an oral presentation" to Secretary Root, looking toward the issue of notes identical in character by both governments, reaffirming in epitome all the treaties and agreements of every kind which have been made by the two governments during the past two years. It is recognized in both countries that it would be highly desirable to allay public feeling in the United States, particularly on the Pacific Coast, with regard to Japanese immigration, and in Japan with regard to the San Francisco school children incident. An authoritative statement has also been desirable for some time of the status of American merchants and business men in Manchuria. According to the Japanese proposal, it is said, the joint notes will set forth

the entirely amicable settlement of the San Francisco school incident, the friendly acceptance by Japan of the arrangement by this Government to prevent Japanese laborers from coming into the mainland, and the efforts of the Japanese Government in restricting emigration of laborers to assist this Government in its policy; the treaties of arbitration and for the protection of patents, trademarks, and copyrights, and the settlement of a number of minor matters with entire good feeling.

It may perhaps be expected,—indeed, it is highly desirable,-that these notes, when exchanged, will contain some reference to the attitude of both countries with regard to the new status in China.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(From October 21 to November 19, 1908.)

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT-AMERICAN.

October 22.—Governor Patterson, of Tennessee, declares martial law in that part of the State where the recent murder of Captain Rankin by "Night Riders" took place....The people of Cleveland vote by a majority of 605 against the municipal traction proposition advocated by Mayor Johnson.

November 3.—Electors of President and Vice-President, Representatives in Congress, and many State legislatures and State and local officers are chosen in the United States...The following United States Senators are chosen by popular vote in their respective States: Albert B. Cummins (Rep.), of Iowa; William J. Stone (Dem.), of Missouri, and Francis G. Newlands (Dem.), of Nevada...The people of California adopt an amendment to the State constitution establishing the direct primary...South Dakota adopts a constitutional amendment lengthening the term of residence necessary to obtain a divorce to one year.

The following table shows the number of votes in the Electoral College and the approximate popular pluralities by States, as divided between the Republican and Democratic candidates for President. As these estimates of popular pluralities are made in advance of the complete official canvass, the figures are not to be accepted as final, but it is believed that they

MILTON COMPOSING HIS "SAMSON AGONISTES."
(The tercentenary of Milton's birth will be celebrated on December 9, 1908.)

correspond very closely with the actual results of the balloting. In Maryland, two Republican electors are chosen and six Democratic, the pluralities being so small that they may be disregarded in the total.

TAFT.	BRYAN.
California 10 75,000 Connecticut. 7 45,000 Delaware 3 2,500 Idaho 3 18,000 Illinois 27 162,000 Indiana 15 10,000 Indiana 15 10,000 Kansas 10 30,000 Maine 6 31,200 Maryland 2 Massachusetts.16 102,000 Michigan 14 140,000 Minnesota 11 95,000 Minnesota 11 95,000 Minsouri 18 2,000 Montana 3 3,000 N. Hampshire 4 20,000 New York 39 202,000 No Mother 1 200,000 No Mother 1 25,000 Vermont 4 25,000 Vermont 4 28,000 W Virginia 7 26,000 W Virginia 7 26,000 W Virginia 7 26,000 W Virginia 7 26,000 W Virginia 7 36,000 W Virginia 3 5,000 Totals 321 1,726,700 Taft's plu-	Alabama 11 50,000 Arkansas 9 25,000 Colorado 5 4,000 Florida 5 20,000 Georgia 13 30,000 Kentucky 13 12,000 Louisiana 9 40,000 Maryland 6 Mississippi 10 50,000 Nebraska 8 4,500 Nevada 3 500 N. Carolina 12 35,000 Cklahoma. 7 16,000 Tennessee 12 32,500 Texas 18 165,000 Virginia 12 30,000 Totals. 162 564,500
Tanty 100 1,102,200	

Elections to the Sixty-first Congress resulted as follows: 219 Republicans and 172 Democrats. The following State governors are elected:

Colorado	John F. Shafroth, D.
Colorado	Coorgo I Lilloy D
Connecticut	George L. Lilley, R.
Delaware	Simeon S. Pennewill, R.
Florida	Albert W. Gilchrist, D.
Idaho	James H. Brady, R.
Illinois	Charles S. Deneen, R.*
Indiana	Thomas R. Marshall, D.
Iowa	B. F. Carroll, R.
Kansas	Walter R. Stubbs, R.
Massachusetts	Eben S. Draper, R.
Michigan	Fred M. Warner, R.*
Minnesota	John A. Johnson, D.*
Missouri	Herbert S. Hadley, R.
Montana	Edwin Norris, D.
Nebraska	Ashton C. Shallenberger, D.
New Hampshire	Henry B. Ouinby, R.
New York	Charles E. Hughes, R.*
North Carolina	W. W. Kitchin, D.
North Dakota	John Burke, D.*
Ohio	Judson Harmon, D.
Rhode Island	Aram J. Pothier, R.
South Carolina	.Martin F. Ansel, D.*
South Dakota	Robert S. Vessey, R.

Tennessee Malcolm R. Patterson, D.
Texas Thomas M. Campbell, D.*
Utah William Spry, R.
Washington Samuel G. Cosgrove, R.
West Virginia William E. Glasscock, R.
Wisconsin James O. Davidson, R.*

^{*} Re-elected.

November 10.—The tariff hearing is opened before the House Ways and Means Committee at Washington.

November 13.—Victor H. Metcalf, Secretary of the Navy, resigns on account of ill health, and Assistant Secretary Truman H. Newberry is appointed to succeed him.... President Roosevelt appoints George S. Terry Assistant Treasurer at New York, to succeed Hamilton Fish. Col. George H. Torney is appointed Surgeon-General of the Army.

November 16.—The Chicago charter committee, by vote of 6 to 4, adopts a resolution in favor of a bill giving women the right to vote for all municipal offices and on all municipal questions....Secretary Root announces that he is not seeking the New York Senatorship, but will accept if elected.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT-FOREIGN.

October 21.—Alfred Picard accepts the post of French Minister of Marine as successor to M. Thomson, resigned.

October 24.—The Bengal Government confiscates the Bande Maturam newspaper.

October 26.—In the parliamentary elections held throughout the Dominion of Canada, the Liberals, headed by Premier Laurier, are continued in power with a reduced majority.... The French Government is defeated on a budget proposal.

October 28.—The Russian Duma reassembles. M. Tchaikovski is liberated by the Russian Government on payment of \$25,000 bail . . . The Suffragettes make a disorderly scene in the ladies' gallery of the British House of Commons; several arrests are made.

October 31.—Chancellor von Bülow, of Germany accepts full blame for the publication of an interview with the Emperor; he offers his resignation, which the Emperor declines....Part of the Yildi Kiosk garrison at Constantinople rebels; in quelling the mutiny three men are killed and fifteen wounded.

November I.—King Edward sends a message to the princes and peoples of India granting amnesty to prisoners and greater political rights to the native population.

November 3.—The new German finance bill places duties on liquors and tobacco....The Unionists carry every district in the Porto Rican elections; Mr. Larrinaga is re-elected Resident Commissioner at Washington.

November 4.—In the German Reichstag four interpellations are moved asking for an explanation of the Kaiser's English interview.

November 5.—The close of the extraordinary session of the Ecuadorian Congress at Quito is followed by a fight in which many persons are injured.

November 7.—The Austrian cabinet resigns, owing to the German-Tzech dissension.

November 9.—The opposition in Newfoundland wins eighteen seats to the government's seventeen.

November 10.—The utterances of the German Emperor, published in the London Tclcgraph interview on October 28, are strongly denounced by members of the Reichstag.

November 11.—The government majority in the German Reichstag votes down a motion of censure addressed to the Emperor...Premier Deakin is defeated in the Australian House at Melbourne; Mr. Fisher, the Radical Labor leader, is asked to form a cabinet.

November 14.—In the Cuban elections, José Miguel Gomez is chosen President....On the death of the Emperor of China two edicts are issued, one making Prince Chun regent and the other naming his son as the heir presumptive.

November 15.—The death of Tzu-hsi, Empress Dowager of China, is announced at Peking.

November 17.—Emperor William of Germany promises Chancellor von Bülow, to meet the popular demand, that foreign affairs will henceforth be conducted through his ministers.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

October 21.—Austria prohibits the export of arms to Servia and orders that apologies be made for the detention at Agram of a Montenegrin envoy to Servia.

October 23.—Secretary Root refuses to grant a warrant for the extradition of Jan Pouren, the alleged revolutionist, demanded by the Russian Government.

October 26.—President Castro of Venezuela refuses to grant the demands of Holland regarding the transshipment of goods at Dutch ports for Venezuela....The Emperor of Japan sends a message of thanks to the President of the United States for the latter's message and for the visit of the fleet.

October 29.—It is announced that a preliminary agreement has been reached between Bulgaria and Turkey regarding Bulgarian independence....Sir Edward Grey makes a statement in regard to the situation in Persia.

October 30.—The Czar of Russia formally receives Crown Prince George of Servia and urges an abandonment of hostile attitude toward Austria.

November 3.—President Castro of Venezuela modifies his transshipment decree; vessels are now permitted to leave Parian ports for Trinidad.

November 4.—The Dutch Government assures the Curação islanders that it will settle the difficulty with Venezuela satisfactorily.

November 5.—France proposes to Germany that both governments express regret over the Casablanca incident, and that the questions involved be submitted to arbitration.

November 6.—Bulgaria asks Russia to induce the powers to obtain a modification of Turkey's pecuniary demands.

November 7.—France remains firm in her refusal to apologize to Germany for the Casablanca incident.... Holland revokes the treaty of 1894 with Venezuela; Curação is practically made a base for revolutionary movements.... The German Emperor chooses Count Johann

Heinrich von Bernstorff as Ambassador to the United States.

November 10.—An agreement is signed at Berlin by which France and Germany agree to settle the Casablanca question at The Hague.

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November 11.—It is officially announced that Austria-Hungary will assume no part of the Turkish debt, and Servia is warned against further preparations for hostilities.

November 14.—Negotiations are resumed between the United States and Japan to obtain a clear understanding of Japan's intentions with regard to Manchuria.

November 17.—Servia withdraws special guards on the Austrian frontier and sends the reserves to their homes.

November 18.—St. Petersburg newspapers demand that Russia intervene at once in Persia.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH

October 21.—The British Government announces that a fund of \$1,500,000 will be provided to relieve the distress of the unemployed, and that work will be advanced on naval construction...The fortieth annual convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association ends at Buffalo...The annual Lake Mohonk Conference of Friends of the Indians and Other Dependent People is opened at Lake Mohonk, N. Y.

October 22.—The city of Tokio, Japan, welcomes the officers and men of the American fleet with great enthusiasm.

October 23.—Count Zeppelin's reconstructed airship, carrying ten passengers, makes a successful flight at Friedrichshafen...The compartment forming the tail of the Parseval airship bursts at a height of 6000 feet; the occupants land without injury...The annual convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union opens at Denver.

October 24.—A heavy storm causes great damage to crops in Nicaragua.

October 25.—The Formosan Railway, 334 miles long, is formally opened.

October 26.—William Montgomery, formerly cashier of the wrecked Allegheny National Bank of Pittsburg, is found guilty of embezzling \$469,000 of the funds of the institution.

October 27.—Prince Henry of Prussia makes a long trip with Count Zeppelin in his airship.

October 28.—The British Aero Club awards its gold medal to the Wright Brothers....The one hundredth anniversary of the founding of the Roman Catholic diocese of Boston is celebrated.

October 29.—The American battleship fleet, under command of Admiral Emory, arrives at Amoy, China.

October 30.—Henry Farman covers twenty miles in twenty minutes in his aeroplane, flying from Mourmelon to Rheims.

October 31.—The Aero Club of Berlin awards the Bennett cup in the international balloon race to the Swiss balloon *Helvetia*.

November 2.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company awards a \$5,000,000 contract for the electrical equipment of the New York tunnels to the Westinghouse Company.



THE LATE VICTORIEN SARDOU, THE DRAMATIST.

November 4.—The resignation of President Eliot of Harvard University is announced.

November 5.—Charles W. Morse and Alfred H. Curtis are found guilty of misapplying and falsely entering the funds of the National Bank of North America, in New York City.

November 6.—The steamer Taish is sunk in a storm off the coast of Hokkaido; 150 lives are lost... A dispute in the English cotton mills is settled by the employers postponing a proposed decrease in wages until March next... Charles W. Morse, found guilty of misapplying the funds of the National Bank of North America, is sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment; A. H. Curtis is released on a suspended sentence.

November 7.—Crown Prince Frederick William of Germany makes an ascent from Friedrichshafen with Count Zeppelin in his airship.The Collingwood, a British warship of the Dreadnought type, is launched at Bath, England.

November 9.—Ex-United States Senator Edward W. Carmack, of Tennessee, is shot dead in Nashville by Robin Cooper as a result of a bitter political feud... An escaped lunatic shoots Postmaster Edward M. Morgan, of New York City, and then kills himself....The Army War College, in Washington, is opened.

November 10.—The battleship North Dakota is successfully launched at Quincy, Mass.... The American Federation of Labor meets in annual convention at Denver.

November 11.—Eleven persons are killed and many injured in a railroad collision near New Orleans; eleven persons are also killed in a collision at Borie, Wyo.

November 12.—Three hundred and thirty-nine miners are killed in an explosion in the Radbod mine, near Hamm, Westphalia, Germany.

November 13.—Francis J. Heney, prosecutor of the San Francisco graft cases, is shot in the courtroom by a saloonkeeper, whom he had exposed as an ex-convict.

November 14.—President-elect Taft speaks at the dedication of the monument to the Prison Ship Martyrs in Fort Greene Park, Brooklyn, N. Y.

November 16.—A storm causes a loss of several lives and a million dollars' worth of property in Cape Colony.... Pope Pius X. celebrates mass at St. Peter's on the occasion of his fiftieth anniversary of entering the priesthood.... Peter van Vlissengen, a Chicago real-estate dealer, confesses that he has obtained \$700,000 by forgery in the last eighteen or twenty years; he is sentenced to from one to fourteen years in the penitentiary.

November 18.—Three men start from London in a huge balloon owned by a London newspaper, hoping to reach Siberia....Secretary Cortelyou invites bids for \$30,000,000 Panama Canal bonds.

OBITUARY.

October 21.—Charles Eliot Norton, the well-known scholar and writer, 81.

October 22.—Rear-Admiral Arthur Burtis, U. S. N., retired, 67....Mrs. Ruth S. Murray, the biographer of George Fox, founder of the Society of Friends, 81....Mgr. William J. Slocum, of Waterbury, Conn., 57.

October 23.—John E. Searles, one of the organizers of the American Sugar Refining Com-

pany, 68.

October 24.—Dr. A. Brayton Ball, professor emeritus of clinical medicine at Columbia University, 68.

October 25.—Rev. Hiram Bingham, D.D., the missionary to the Gilbert Islands, 77....Brig.-Gen. Harry Leland Haskell, U. S. A., retired, 68.

October 26.—Cardinal Francois Desire Mathieu, formerly Archbishop of Toulouse, 69....
Frank M. Kiggins, chief examiner of the United States Civil Service Commission, 41....Ex-Congressman Allan Langdon McDermott, of New Jersey, 54....Ex-Gov. John Miller, of North Dakota, 65....Giuseppe Biancheri, formerly president of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, 85.

October 27.—Cardinal Salvador Casanas y Pages, Bishop of Barcelona, 74.

October 28.—The Earl of Drogheda, 62.

October 30.—Thomas Greenway, former Premier of Manitoba, 70....Mrs. William Astor, for many years the leader of New York social life, 78.

October 31.—John B. Jackson, a well-known Pittsburg financier, 64....James Kerr, Democratic National Committeeman from Pennsylvania, 57.

November 1.—Mrs. Julia Fletcher Carney, author of "Little Drops of Water," 85....Eugene L. Munn, president of the Park National Bank of Holyoke, Mass., 54.

November 3.—August Vianesi, first conductor of the Metropolitan Opera House, 81.

November 4.—Tomas Estrada Palma, ex-President of Cuba, 72....Prof. Edwin Emerson, 86....Harro Magnussen, the well-known German sculptor, 47.

November 5.—Edward G. Gilmore, the New York theatrical manager, 69....Col. W. P. Price, former Member of Congress from Georgia, 71....Prof. Otis T. Mason, of the National Museum, 70....Antoine Auguste Ernest Hebert, the French historical painter, 91.

November 7.—Ex-Congressman Daniel M. Van Auken, of Pennsylvania, 83... Edwin V. Skinner, general passenger agent of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, 60... Daniel McCoy, former State Treasurer of Michigan, 63.

November 8.—Victorien Sardou, the French dramatist, 77.... Prof. William Edward Ayrton, the well-known English scientist and inventor, 61.

November 9.—Ex-United States Senator Edward W. Carmack, of Tennessee, 50....John Harvey Treat, the historiographer, 69....Sir J. J. Duveen, the London art dealer, 65.

November 10.—Justice S. S. Calhoun, of the Mississippi Supreme Court, 70...David De Camp Thompson, editor of the Northwestern Christian Advocate, 56...Herbert Dudley Hale, a New York architect, 42.

November 11.—Rear-Admiral James M. Miller, governor of the United States naval home at Philadelphia, 61....Rev. George Ernest Viger, for over forty-seven years a member of the faculty of St. Charles College, Ellicott City, Md.

November 12.—Dr. William Keith Brooks, professor of zoology at Johns Hopkins University, 60....Dr. Azel Ames, sanitary engineer and writer, 63....Ex-Mayor Gustav Tafel, of Cincinnati, 78....Rev. John Denison Kingsbury, D.D., a well-known Congregational minister, 77.

November 13.—Sidney Edward Morse, for many years editor of the New York *Observer*, 73.

November 14.—The Emperor of China, Kuang-hsu, 36....Achille Luchaire, the French historian, 62....Grand Duke Alexis, uncle of the Czar of Russia, 58.

November 15.—The Dowager Empress of China, Tsi-An, 73....Count von Huelsen-Haseler, chief of the German Emperor's military cabinet, 56....Mrs. Annis Lee Wister, widely known as a translator of German novels....Ex-Congressman Edward D. Hayden, of Massachusetts, 75....Mme. Arvade Barine, the French author, 68....Bishop Edward J. Knight, of the Western Episcopal diocese of Colorado, 45.... Col. Martin B. Hughes, U. S. A., retired, 61.... Edgar K. Betts, of Troy, N. Y., head of the firm of Earl & Wilson, 66.

November 16.—Sir H. G. Joly de Lotbinière, formerly lieutenant-governor of British Columbia, 80....Ex-Gov. Robert Burns Smith, of Montana, 54.

November 18.—Edward King, for thirty-five years president of the Union Trust Company of New York, 75.

November 19.—Ex-Congressman Darwin R. James, of New York, 74.

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No

SOME AMERICAN AND FOREIGN CARTOONS.



ON WITH THE DANCE, LET JOY BE UNCONFINED.

The Republican elephant's jubilation over the splendid victory of Mr. Taft.

From the Inquirer (Philadelphia).



AND THE OLD INSTRUMENT WILL NEED SOME TUNING TO DO THAT!

Now that the Presidential election is over, Uncle Sam desires to have his "tariff" plano tuned up.

From the Globe-Democrat (St. Louis).



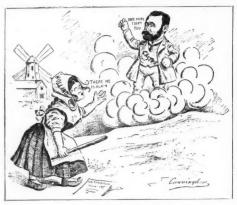
Back to the grind,
From the Traveler (Boston).



SIMPLIFIED SPELLING.

Apropos of the New York Senatorial situation, and the report that Mr. Root may succeed Senator Platt in 1909, and that Mr. Roosevelt may succeed Senator Depew in 1911.

From the Herald (Rochester).



President Castro presents another ultimatum. From the *Herald* (Washington, D. C.).



THE DOWAGER EMPRESS OF CHINA IS NO MORE.

UNCLE SAM: "Now, on the level, Chiak, are you looking for congratulations or condolences? I can't tell whether you're laughin' or crin'!

From the Sun (Baltimore),



THE POLICEMAN: "Slow up, young fellow, or I'll take your number." From the Pioneer Press (St. Paul). From the



LOOK OUT BELOW.

Cuba makes a fresh start in self-government with the election of President Gomez on November 14. From the *Bee* (Omaha).



FLEW THE COOP.

The United States Court of Appeals reversed the fine of \$29,000,000 imposed on the Standard Oil Company by Judge Landis, of the United States Circuit Court.

From the Ohio State Journal (Columbus).

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A TURKISH VIEW OF THE TURKISH SITUATION. Is the new constitution to be supported by the army? From Kalem (Constantinople).

EMPEROR WILLIAM DISPOSING OF OLD STOCK.

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From Kladderadatsch (Berlin).



THE GERMAN EMPEROR AS ADMIRAL OF THE AIR. Apropos of Germany's triumphs in aerial navigation. From Lustige Blätter (Berlin).



" MAY SHE LIVE FOR EVERMORE!" "Nations of Europe, I represent, as you know, the great Hague firm of Peace & Co. Can I sell you any well-matured war plans?"

ANGEL OF WORLD PEACE: "With all their peeced speeches I shall be talked to death!" From Ulk (Berlin).





THE IMPENDING INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE. THE AUSTRIAN LION TO THE SERVIAN PRINCELET:

Do you imagine you can frighten me?"

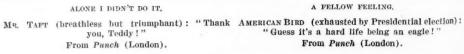
From Borsszem Jankó (Budapest).

After the high commission has seized the Balkan suspects," and tied them to the stake, the important question will be, "Shall they be boiled or roasted?"

From Der Wahre Jacob (Stuttgart).



ALONE I DIDN'T DO IT,





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WRECKED FISHING SCHOONERS.—THE "STRATHCONA" PULLED MORE THAN FORTY OFF THIS COAST DURING RECENT STORMS.

(On the right, Dr. Grenfell, the marked figure, is seated on the Strathcona's deck among his men.)

GRENFELL OF LABRADOR.

BY P. T. McGRATH.

THE writer has known Wilfred Thomdesolate seaboard.

Atlantic. King Edward, in personal audi- with it. ence two years ago, created him a "C. M. honor to him; and Harvard, McGill, and bers of the permanents. other universities are among his principal supporters.

1):

When Grenfell came to Labrador, in ason Grenfell ever since he began his 1892, he found the 3000 permanent residents work on the Labrador waters, in 1892, and and the 30,000 summer fisher-folk from honestly believes that no man, single-handed, Newfoundland almost without religious or has achieved in any part of the world such a medical aid; in the clutches of merchants variety of philanthropic successes as stand to and traders who advanced them fishing out-the credit of "Grenfell of Labrador." fits at enormous figures, and took their catch Preacher, teacher, physician, surgeon, magis- in return, contriving to keep them in debt trate, policeman, navigator, pilot, charity during their whole lives and maintaining this commissioner, orphans' guardian, grand al- system of bondage for generations, with moner for the whole seaboard, wreck inves- misery and destitution universal; with chiltigator, cartographer, rescuer of imperiled dren barefooted and naked in a zero temfishermen, and salvager of stranded crafts,— perature, and parents so beggared as to borhe is a perambulating providence to every row each other's clothes to come to him for man whose livelihood is secured on the lonely treatment; with education virtually unknown, the ruling powers indifferent, if not Work so splendid and so successful has criminally neglectful, and the region a veriwon him recognition on both sides of the table land of desolation for all connected

Within sixteen years he has effected a G." (Companion of St. Michael and St. revolution so complete and comprehensive in George); Oxford honored him with the the conditions of existence there as to seem only M.D. degree she has ever bestowed; almost a miracle. Beginning by clothing the Lord Strathcona (who lived sixteen years on naked and succoring the sick, he has grad-Labrador), declares, "he is the most use- ually, by judicious charity, encouragement ful man in the North American continent to- of thrift, incitement to self-help and indusday;" President Roosevelt has entertained try, and the preaching of the doctrine of him and endorsed his movement; Secretary practical Christianity, created a people com-Root has visited him on Labrador, and high- fortable, contented and free, in the main ly commends his labors; Earl Grey, Gover- from the fear of perishing by hunger or nor-General of Canada, advised royalty's nakedness,-formerly the fate of large num-

The medical and spiritual needs of the "transients" have been as fully satisfied.

He has built hospitals, orphanages, sawmills, prominent clergyman, a school-master, of the and workshops; he cruises among the fleet Arnold-of-Rugby type, and imparted to him in a hospital-ship, and has launches attached his educational grounding, completed at to the land hospitals for the conveyance of Marlborough College and Oxford Univerpatients to and fro, since there are no roads; sity. he has established eight co-operative stores, providing much of the capital out of his pri- London under Sir Frederick Treves, the vate means and asking no interest on it; has famous surgeon, to whom, jointly with built a schooner every winter for some years, Moody the evangelist, Grenfell owes the with lumber from his own mills, on plans inspiration for his career as a medical misdrawn on a shingle by a local genius of a sionary. As a student he heard Moody shipwright unable to read or write; has preach and was influenced to dedicate his started classes in weaving, carpentry and life to the service of his fellow-man, while other trades; has opened day and night Treves suggested his undertaking surgeon's schools, and put into service sixty lending duties among the North Sea smacks. libraries donated by Andrew Carnegie; has installed his own electricity, telegraphs and mates this man, though his weapon is the telephones; has charted the entire seaboard scalpel and his course the "Golden Rule." and mapped the terrain nearby; has imported He is of the class of splendid young Englandreindeer from Norway to replace the man- ers who are the Empire's pride,—the men eating "husky" dogs that are the terror of that have won the world's admiration by rethe region, and is now undertaking the most making Egypt,—the men that are molding herculean task of all,—the raising of \$100,- India in the same way. Instead of seeking 000 to transform a moribund seamen's home a lucrative practice in his native land, he has in St. John's into a fishermen's institute. preferred to carry the "Message of Love" This will really be what the word implies in to this desolate, ice-clad Northland, and to a country where fishing is the chief pursuit, face daily the greatest hazards to life and and where such a headquarters in one of the limb by land and sea. world's greatest fishing ports has been a crying need for so many years.

February 28, 1865, a cadet of an eminent ing. He was responding to a sick call sixty English family of soldiers and scholars, de- miles away, and broke through some bad ice scended directly on the paternal side from while crossing an inlet. He had no com-Sir Richard Grenvil, the hero of Tennyson's panion, but contrived to get upon a piece of poem, "The Revenge," and on the mater- ice with his eight dogs, after cutting them nal side from the notable Sydneys of Pens- loose from the sledge before it sank. The hurst and the Hutchinsons, generals in the "pan" broke apart, and he had to discard his Indian Mutiny days, His father was a heavy clothes and swim to another with the

His medical training was acquired at

The spirit of his warlike ancestors ani-

Take his latest and most thrilling experience,—his going adrift on an icefloe last Dr. Grenfell was born near Liverpool on April, on Easter Sunday, and nearly perish-



In a fisherman's hut,-Dr. Grenfell and a patient, In the male ward, Battle Harbor Hospital. A CONTRAST,-TO-DAY SIX NEAT HOSPITALS RECEIVE THOSE WHO ONCE HAD TO SUFFER IN HUTS.

WILFRED THOMASON GRENFELL, C.M.G., M.D. (OXON.)

A mere epitome of Dr. Grenfell's labors in Labrador is striking. In 1892, in the *Albert*, he spent three months on the coast, holding services and treating 900 sick. In 1893 buildings at Battle Harbor, gifts of friends in St. John's, were converted into a hospital, with a second doctor and a launch for transport, while the *Albert* cruised with the fleet. The next year Indian Harbor hospital was inaugurated and Battle Harbor hospital was inaugurated and Battle Harbor hospital was inaugurated and Battle Harbor hospital was inaugurated. rated, and Battle Harbor hospital kept open all winter.

Up to this time the Parent Society in England, and his personal friends there, found all the funds save a trifle subscribed in Newfoundland, but this year friends in Canada began to help. In 1895 the Albert was replaced by the steamer Sir Donald, the gift of Sir Donald Smith (now Lord Strathcona), and the total of patients treated rose to 1,900. In 1896 the first co-operative store was started.

and the total of patients treated rose to 1,900. In 1896 the first co-operative store was started.

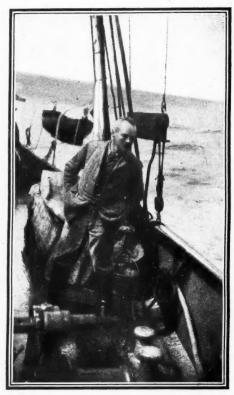
In 1898 the wide-spread distress caused by bad fisheries was adequately relieved. In 1899 the hospital steamer Stratheona was built in England for the mission, chiefly through that peer's gifts. In 1900 a third hospital was erected at St. Anthony, Northeast Newfoundland, and the next year a co-operative sawmill was started near there, and a schooner built on the site. A year later "Battle" hospital had a new wing added, and "Indian" hospital was enlarged; 2,774 patients were treated, 110 being hospital cases. In 1903 further additions were made to both hospitals, and fast gasoline launches, specially built and squipped for conveying patients, were substituted for the Princess May and Julia Sheridan. In 1904 a residence for the doctor was built at "Battle," and an orphanage and technical school at St. Anthony. In 1905 a doctor was stationed at Harrington, Canadian Labrador, west of Belle Isle Strait, Carnegie circulating libraries were introduced, and two Boston specialists spent the summer with Gernfell. In 1906 culating libraries were introduced, and two Boston specialists spent the summer with Grenfell. In 1906 a hospital and physician's residence were built at Harrington, and a launch added. In 1907 Grenfell

raised \$15,000,—\$5,000 from the Canadian Government and \$10,000 from supporters in America, Canada, and England, chiefly the former,—and imported a herd of 300 Lapland reindeer.

This year he has had seven doctors, ten trained nurses, and experts in orphanages, manual training, weaving, and other handicrafts at work. The patients this year number about 3,600, of whom 180 are hospital cases. As I write he is leaving for Canada and the United States for a winter's lecturing tour, extending from Halifax to Vancouver, and from New York to San Francisco, in order to raise \$100,000 for the proposed fellowment, in St. Labels.

for the proposed fishermen's institute in St. John's.

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GRENFELL AT SEA,—"A PERAMBULATING PROVIDENCE."

(He is doctor, minister, and magistrate for 3000 miles.)

dogs. It was but the size of a dining table, and on it he spent a night and a day, clad only in a light sweater vest, short knickers, and mocassins, without hat, coat, or gloves, after being three times in the water.

He drifted about twenty miles along the coast. To protect himself from the biting blasts, he killed that night three dogs and used their skins for coverlets, their bodies for a wind-shield, their harness for puttees, and their frozen legs as a flag-pole, on which he attached his shirt in the morning as a signal.

He would inevitably have perished but that the previous evening some men seal-hunting saw the "pan" with a peculiar burden, and reported in their village that a man was adrift. One neighbor had a good spyglass, and hurried to the cliffs for a lookout, confirming the report; and as they surmised it was Grenfell, messengers were sent all along the shore, and lookouts stationed to locate him again at daybreak, for the wind

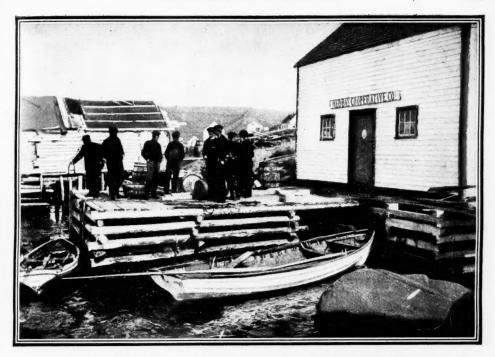
was inshore, the ice was "panning," and no boat could be launched. Grenfell himself says:

There was little slumber that night in the villages, and even the men told me that there were few dry eyes. Before daybreak a fine volunteer crew had been gotten together, and When at last we came effected a rescue. through the harbor mouth on our return, knew well what wives and children had been thinking of when they saw their loved ones put out. Only a few years ago I remember a fisherman's wife watching her husband and three sons take out a boat to bring in a stranger that was showing flags for a pilot. But the boat and its occupants have not yet come back. Early in the season the father of the very boy I was going to operate on had been drowned in the same way as I had nearly been, his dogs, dangling their traces around him in the slob (ice ground up by fragments clashing together). I must have been a weird sight as I stepped ashore, tied up in rags stuffed out with oakum, and wrapped in the bloody skins of dogs. It must have seemed to some as if it was the old man of the sea coming ashore.

His hands and feet were severely frostbitten, he was snow-blind and physically exhausted, and he had to be brought on a sledge to the hospital, as he could not walk, owing to the condition of his feet. This, however,



along the shore, and lookouts stationed to "JUST AS I CAME OFF THE ICE."
locate him again at daybreak, for the wind (A miraculous escape from being swept out to sea.)



ONE OF THE EIGHT CO-OPERATIVE STORES THAT HAVE RESCUED THE FISHERMEN FROM INDUSTRIAL SLAVERY.

(The losses Dr. Grenfell makes good out of his own pocket; the profits he turns over to the mission.)

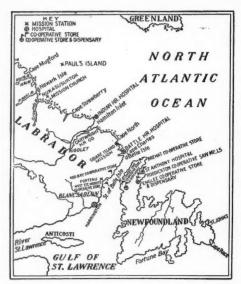
amid the Arctic snows.

A DAY'S WORK.

conducting Sunday services all the season and friends in Europe and America. the ship's furnaces in a land where there is 3000 to 4000 miles, between St. John's, St.

was only one of his many narrow escapes by no coal; adjudicating the disputes between sea and land, traveling in tempests in sum- the fisher-folk as an unpaid magistrate; carmer and blizzards in winter, pursuing his ing for orphans and lunatics; providing self-imposed task of combating sin and dis-ease, poverty and disaster in this "parish" tute; wooden legs and arms for the crippled, shot-guns, and game traps for the "furriers," and nets and gear for the fisher-folk who have met misfortune; hearkening to the None but a resolute and powerful man appeal of everybody in distress, and relieving could get through a routine like Grenfell's. them so far as possible; baptizing, marrying, His daily tasks in summer include treatment and burying where no clergyman ever goes; of ward cases received aboard his ship be- towing off stranded vessels after every great tween hospital points; navigating of the storm, and carrying wrecked crews southsteamer, for he is his own pilot; attention to ward to the mailboat; sounding for reefs, exall patients found in the different harbors ploring harbors, and discovering new codor aboard the fishing vessels, such as diag- banks for the trawlers, beside keeping track nosing and dispensing for those ailing, ab- of the multitude of details and the finances scess-letting, tooth-pulling, etc.; holding re- incident to the administration of four hosligious meetings every evening; responding pitals and a ship, as well as all the subsidiary to all calls at whatever hour, even when this enterprises,-lending libraries, workshops, implies landing in the inky blackness of fox-fárms, angora goat herds, farm at St. night or rowing miles in an open boat where Anthony, sawmill at Roddickton, eight cothe ship cannot get; writing a daily diary for operative stores, and the reindeer herd; not a score of newspapers to swell the funds; to mention correspondence with institutions

round; arranging for supplies of wood for During a summer he will cruise some



THE SCENE OF DR. GRENFELL'S LABORS.

Anthony, Harrington, Battle, Indian Harbor, and Cape Chidley, at the entrance to Hudson Strait. He faces the perils of reefs, from the clutch of the "truck system," fogs, storms, and icebergs daily. If the ship which made them slaves of the merchants leaks or loses her propeller, he beaches her and traders. and patches up the hole or bolts on new fanblades, working in water waist deep, and perhaps performing a critical surgical operashift devices to carry him along.

During a winter he will travel 2000 miles and dogsleds, visiting every family, "curing failed, and in which he sank \$1200, Grenering of the lakes or streams, and encoun-Arctic explorers.

would fill volumes.

land Government not undertake such work tours. Newfoundland is too poor. She only main- property as they prove profitable.

tains the general hospital in St. John's for cases from all over the island, and the total outlay for this hospital is but \$30,000.

A series of tragic fatalities on the coast forced the Terranovan Government to station a physician on the summer mailboat. Even then, the appointment being political, deplorable scandals occasionally ensued.

In 1891 Sir Francis Hopewood, now Colonial Undersecretary, visiting Newfoundland, was struck with the terrible conditions existing in this Labrador fishery, and on returning to England, advocated that the "Deep-Sea Mission" operating in the North Sea, and of which he was a Councillor, should extend its labors to this remote region. This being resolved upon, Dr. Grenfell, its superintendent, was sent across the next season in the Albert.

Originally intending merely to mitigate the religious and medical drawbacks of the fishing people, Grenfell found, after personal contact with them, that the condition of the livyers (natives) necessitated a great widening of his activities, and especially the taking of immediate steps to wrest them

SHARING LOSSES, BUT NOT PROFITS.

All of these economic ventures,—that is tion between tides. Injuries to the machin- to say, every enterprise with which Grenery are repaired in the same way, necessity fell's name is identified apart from the actual compelling ingenious inventions and make- hospital work,-have been personal projects of his own, started with his private funds. The losses, where such have been met, as in over a frozen wilderness with snowshoes the case of one co-operative store which without pay and laboring without stint," bat- fell has made good out of his own pocket; tling with blizzards, begirt by a dreary soli- but the profits, where such occur, he turns tude, sleeping in the snow, feeding as condi- over to the Deep-Sea Mission without even tions permit, imperilling life and limb in the slightest deduction for himself. He rethe drifts or by falling through the icy cov- ceives a salary of only \$1500 a year, exactly the same that he got when he came out a tering dangers unsurpassed in the annals of young man sixteen years ago. He has refused several offers of the mission to in-The mission knows no class, creed, or con- crease it in the interim, though his work has dition of people; it cares for everybody on the enormously enlarged, and his assistant docsame basis of universal Christian charity. tors, with only one hospital each, receive The testimonials to its worth from fisher- \$1250. All of his salary, apart from his acmen, clergymen, tourists, and otherwise, tual living expenses, he puts into these ventures, also the receipts from his books and It may be asked why does the Newfound- writings, and the proceeds of his lecturing All the enterprises, co-operative of itself? One answer is that in England it stores, sawmills, fox-farms, reindeer, etc., are is done by private effort, and another is that deeded over to the mission, and become its

The actual cost of the whole mission and subsidiary work is now \$40,000 a year. Of this, the "Grenfell Associations" in America, organizations of philanthropic friends, contribute \$15,000 a year.

At the office of the New York City "Grenfell Association," 156 Fifth Avenue, arrangements are made for Dr. Grenfell to lecture at different places in the States (his 1908 tour begins this month), and other contributions to the mission are received.

The association in Canada sends \$7000 a year; in England (including the parent society's payment of the salaries of his staff of doctors and nurses), \$15,000; and Newfoundland, \$3000, one-half coming from the Colonial Government as a subsidy of \$500 a year toward each hospital,—less than the cost of maintaining a single nurse there. The disbursements on account of the mission last year through the St. John's office were \$28,-673; and not the least of Grenfell's anxieties is the maintenance of the voluntary contributions which alone make the undertaking possible. It is gratifying to be able to testify on to him is growing, and that offers of per- he cannot accept them all. The past sum-



KIRKINA AND NOAH,-TWO ADOPTED WAIFS. (The little girl's frozen feet had been chopped off. With artificial feet she now runs and skips rope.)

his authority that the generosity of the world sonal volunteer help are so numerous that



THE CHRISTMAS DOCTOR,-GRENFELL ON A WINTER JOURNEY TO A PATIENT. (He receives no pay for this work. Freezing trips of twenty to sixty miles are not infrequent.)

cate operations known to surgery.

mer he has had seven doctors and ten nurses he seems unchanged, since first landing here at work, several being volunteers, besides sixteen years ago. Modest and retiring, shy helpers in other departments, and some of almost, and deprecating publicity, his resothe leading specialists in America cruise with lute character and quiet determination exhim each season and perform the most deli- press themselves as one learns of his courageous and philanthropic deeds. Earnest, de-Grenfell is a man of medium height and voted, and self-sacrificing, he still makes light build, in the best physical condition always of danger and difficulty, and sees in every as a result of early athletic games and a life obstacle only an incentive to greater effort of unceasing mental and physical activity. for victory, which he makes with a frank, Time has dealt lightly with him despite the almost boyish confidence and whole-hearted hardships endured and the hazards under- enthusiasm that is in itself a large factor in segone, and beyond a "graying" of his hair, curing the complete success at which he aims.

[A note to the author from Dr. Grenfell, on hearing of the preparation of the above article, may not come amiss here. It is so full of the instinct to help.—The Editor.]

Please give others a fuller share of credit, and spare me the praise so generously given me often, but which I honestly do not deserve. Moreover, we all just love the work,—and the bunkum about sacrifice and so is purely invented. As the Yankees say, "It is a bully thing to be the problem". to be up against a problem.

This summer has been a still much more rapid growth,—fancy the *Portia* bringing us thirty patients in a single day on two occasions! at only one hospital. Yours gratefully,

WILFRED GRENFELL.

NEW YORK'S FIRST BUDGET EXHIBIT.

BY WILLIAM H. ALLEN.

(Secretary, Bureau of Municipal Research, New York.)

IN a non-partisan speech on "The Right helped greatly to show taxpayers the superget exhibit as "an important advance over about spenders, to demand business methods the old methods of stirring up agitation wherever the city spends or receives money, without really being of assistance." Seventy to judge taxes by their returns, not their thousand visited the exhibit, ten thousand size. came to hear the apostle of "honesty, impar- Although the original motive of representever the facts call for."

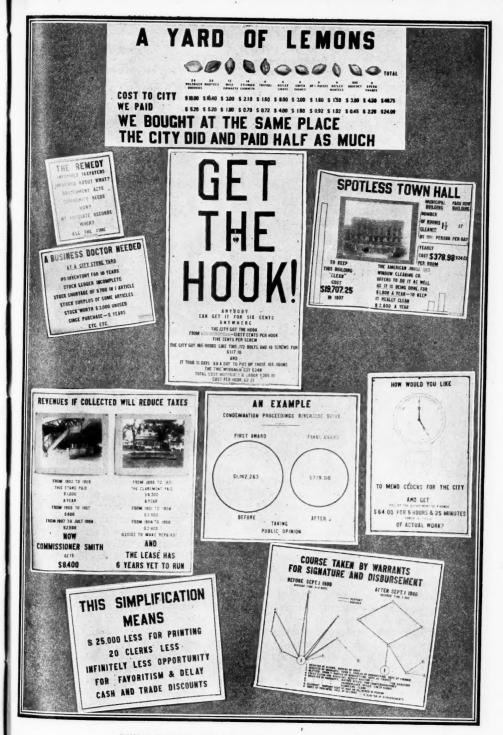
budget campaign that began in 1906 has ex- revive Anglo-Saxon interest in control of ceeded all anticipations. New York's tax- government through control of pursestrings, payers are beginning to realize that they can- if other cities will duplicate the charts, fignot continue to pad payrolls, pay exorbitant ures, diagrams, and noonday meetings that profits to favored contractors, charge current led New York to see its "yard of lemons," expenses to permanent debt, determine the its six-cent hooks for \$2.21, its "spotless spending of hundreds of millions by pull or town hall " that spends \$20,000 on cleaning the flip of a coin, and, at the same time, pro- work worth \$1800. vide adequate measures for health, comfort,

to Efficient Government," Governor iority of fact over rhetoric,—to teach them Hughes characterized New York's first bud- to watch the spending rather than to talk

tiality, and efficiency," and millions read ative government was to control the purseabout it and its noonday conferences of tax- strings, party politics, campaign extravapayers with officials. New York City is ganzas, and American mania for legislation nearer than ever before to confidence in have so exaggerated personality and panaceas Hughes' closing proposition: that even publicists and municipal reformers "There is always use; we can have what have almost forgotten the meaning of the we want if we are for the facts and for what- word budget. Press comments, calls to take the New York exhibit to Pittsburg and other The success of the exhibit and of the cities, show, however, that it will be easy to

The supreme service of the exhibit was to play, safety, and education. The exhibit has contrast budget alternatives, making it clear

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POINTS ENFORCED BY THE NEW YORK BUDGET EXHIBIT.

(The budget exhibit was held in a lower Broadway building, under the auspices of the Bureau of Municipal Research and the Greater New York Taxpayers' Conference, from October 5 to November 2.)

the public libraries.

either attendance officers or truants; tene- method had reduced damage claims against ment inspection or tuberculosis; school nurses the city from \$5,000,000 to \$11,000. or playgrounds; policemen or burglars; milk inspectors or infant mortality. Among the read signs showing "How doth the citycivic organizations that exhibited were the contract man improve each shining hour," Allied Real Estate Interests, the Tenement with profits of 51 per cent., 106 per cent., House Committee, the Public Education As- 145 per cent., and 273 per cent.; that the sociation, the Committee on Congestion, the same official describing the same payroll for Brooklyn League, the City Club, the Associa- the same day, in two different places, makes tion for Improving the Condition of the a difference of \$110,000; that the Board of Poor, and the State Charities Aid Associa- Education spends money intended for attendtroller, presidents of Brooklyn and Rich- seed, kerosene, nurses' aprons, and day wages mond, Health and Tax commissioners, and had been charged to permanent debt; that

that the budget has grown three times as dered by the department had been done"; fast as the population; that the annual in- or that the same number of attendants is crease of New York's budget exceeds the used in the public baths for 100 bathers as budgets of Washington, New Orleans, and for 5000. Milwaukee, and is ten times the total budget of Atlanta or Kansas City. To guard against campaign are: Budget allowances based upon blind opposition to bigness, it was conceded evidence; adoption of the principle that taxthat New York may get more for its money payers should know all that officials know than residents of other cities, and that it ob- about departmental estimates: a precedent jects to budget increases only because it has that gives the taxpayer a right to suggest innot been getting its money's, worth. Photo- creases or decreases in the allowances of the graphs and charts showed that the annual tentative budget; resolutions that prevent debudget would not be so great if there were partments from using funds for other purnot uncollected taxes amounting to \$30 for poses than those advertised; resolutions preevery man, woman, and child; if valuable venting department heads from spending properties and privileges had not been sold more than one-twelfth of the annual allowor let for too little, and if more attention had ance in any one month without special aubeen given to the city debt, that took \$28 of thority and publicity; resolutions preventing every \$100 in taxes for 1908, and cost \$7,- arbitrary increases of salary not advertised in 000,000 of the \$13,000,000 increase in the the budget; the realization of taxpayers that budget for 1909,-\$143,500,000 to \$156,- blind opposition is futile, and that an ounce

to punish the men who paid and obtained Borough presidents, Comptroller, Mayor, exorbitant profits, placards and guides tried and Board of Aldermen should be discussed to convince taxpayers that their protection in executive session, rather than in the open; lies not in vengeance, but in methods that realization that an honest, sane budget is imshall automatically describe work done when possible unless records for describing work done, money spent when spent, and get at the done when done, and money spent when men who buy and sell hooks by watching the spent, are in use every day in the year; the hook. Everywhere method was emphasized. reduction of two borough allowances be-One chart read: "This simplification means low those for 1908; standardizing of repairs \$25,000 less for printing, twenty clerks less, and street-improvement costs; an increase of infinitely less opportunity for favoritism and \$169,000 for the removal of school sinks and delay, and cash and trade discounts." The dark rooms, and for the semi-annual inspec-Board of Education was asked why it had tion of tenements by the Tenement House not applied to the \$25,000,000 for salaries Department, that for seven years it has been and repairs the business principles that will unable to obtain funds for; a general save this year \$633,000 on the one-twentieth strengthening of necessary work and reducof its budget that goes to supplies. Comp- tion of unnecessary work.

that through the budget the taxpayer buys troller Metz exhibited charts showing how

No moralizing is needed for taxpayers who Official exhibitors were the Comp- ance officers for other purposes; that birde public libraries. 72 per cent. of tenement inspectors' work The first facts to catch the eye showed "consists in reinspection to see if work or-

Among the material gains from this budget of fact is worth a ton of vituperation; an Whereas nine out of ten visitors wanted abandonment of the idea that the budgets of

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THE GOD PAN. (Bronze heroic figure in the grounds of Columbia College, New York.)

GEORGE GREY BARNARD: A VIRILE AMERICAN SCULPTOR.

THE EXHIBITION AT THE BOSTON MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS. BY ERNEST KNAUFFT.

for the Pennsylvania capitol at Harrisburg, before been struck in our native art. and several of these are now shown in this country for the first time.

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as in this exhibition, than there would be in Square in front of Trinity Church. seeing a sequence of the work of any other

AN unusual honor was bestowed on when the decorations of the Pennsylvania George Grey Barnard when the Bos- Capitol Building are placed, the spectator ton Museum of Fine Arts opened to the will similarly be put attune with their public an exhibition of his works. This chromatic harmonies. Then a new decade gifted American sculptor has recently com- will be marked in American sculpture, for pleted some thirty figures of his decorations the harmonies of group sculpture have never

In the Boston exhibition more than twenty figures are shown in the tapestry room of There is probably a greater gain in seeing the Museum of Fine Arts, while "The two dozen of Mr. Barnard's figures together, Hewer" in marble is set up in Copley

"The Hewer" was quite a revelation to American sculptor, because of all our sculp- the pedestrians who passed, and aroused civic tors he has been the most anxious to make interest far beyond what the usual statue his life's task a succession of related works. does. It is not monumental in the ordinar-The eye may consider such a collection as a sense of the word. Instead of standing sort of chromatic scale, and recognizes its erect, the figure is crouching; instead of tones and half-tones. And it is to be hoped standing shoulders back and head tilted, as



GEORGE GREY BARNARD AT WORK ON HIS FIGURE OF "THE HEWER.

(A marble of this is now in Copley Square in front of Trinity Church, Boston. This figure is one that conveys the idea of human potency, the brute energy that the pioneer and in fact all mankind must bring to the surface in his fight with Nature.)

much as to say "admire me," it is intent upon its object,-typifying the primitive man, the pioneer, hewing the wood of the forest with a stone-age axe. "The Hewer" seen in the strong sunlight in Copley Square was certainly imposing. The effect on the people who saw it was tonic. They realized that the figure had life, and virility, that for once, at least, sculpture was able to speak to them. White as the marble was, it did not PART OF THE GROUP OF "THE UNBROKEN LAW." seem so cold, so formal as the usual sculpman seems alive," said a street cleaner, as Good Samaritan feeling in mankind; and to our he stopped a moment to admire the figure. right a group typical of "Parenthood.")

It seems as though Mr. Barnard has power to bring out that part of the human form which the layman can understand.

A feature of Mr. Barnard's work which differs from that of other sculptors, especially very successful sculptors, is that it is often more autographic than theirs. He frequently makes his enlarged clay figures from his small sketches, and always finishes them part by part with his own hands.

As a result of this autographic process, the details in his work usually tell with exceptional force. Indeed, Mr. Barnard's theory of art requires that the spectator should be able to appreciate the passages in his work that he has modeled with such arduous labor.

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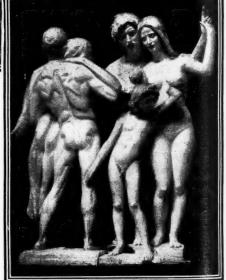
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(Plaster. In the Harrisburg decoration. To our "Iust see the veins on that arm; the left we see the "Brothers," typical, perhaps, of the



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" YOUTH."

(Plaster. From "The Broken Law" group of the Harrisburg decoration. The outstretched arm and hand in this figure is destined, we prophesy, to become one of the striking sculptural fragments in American art. The pose is a climax.)

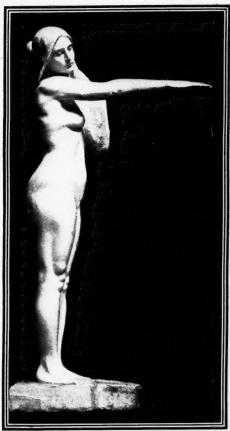
For it is by means of these passages that the light is brought to play upon his forms, and his idiom of expression, which is light, is only understood through these passages.

His latest composition is a bas-relief of the "Crucifixion." Here he worked on a greenpainted door panel in terra cotta modeling wax, with all the thoroughness and accuracy of a Cellini. We feel sure on looking at his forceful and correct modeling that the sculptor has his art literally at his finger's end.

While the Harrisburg decorations will be Mr. Barnard's crowning work, a series of groups cut round a marble "Urn of Life" (1897) shows his sensitiveness for sculptural beauty to the very highest degree. Though small in size, perhaps some two feet high, they are not miniature medallions, but they seem to be heroic groups in miniature. One group is called "The Visitation,"—"The Angel of Life holding a new born babe; a husband kissing the brow of his wife; a man hewing out another wing of the angel,-the only way we get our wings." Another is "A family group,—a father standing, and mother with a babe," another "Solitude,"—a sort of Adam and Eve composition, and another is "The Dying Poet."

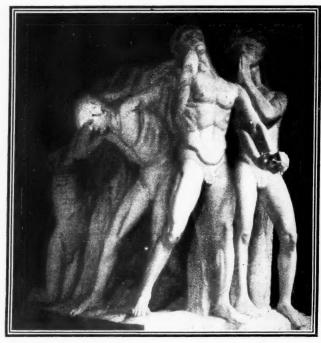
In these groups Mr. Barnard has utilized

Michelangelo, himself, never employed the effect of reflected light more knowingly. In "The Visitation" the man who is hewing out the angel's wing looks intently toward the marble, and at times, as the light in the room changes, his face becomes a beautiful, clear-cut silhouette; at other times it is illuminated by the reflection from the white marble around it, so that it seems fairly bathed in some supernatural aureole. the illuminating transcends that of most sculpture just as the illumination of Christ's head in Rembrandt's "Supper at Emmaus" transcends the average luminosity found in Light has always interested oil paintings. Mr. Barnard. Most knowledge, most cognition he feels, comes through light, and he



" MOTHER."

(Plaster. From "The Broken Law" group of the Harrisburg decoration. The child in the left arm is not wrought out in this model. This figure suggests the loneliness of women who bear sorrow without the technique of marble-cutting to its utmost. sympathy. Antithetic to the "Parenthood" group.)



PART OF THE GROUP OF "THE BROKEN LAW."

(Plaster. In the Harrisburg decoration. To our left the front view of the fallen "Youth"; next the "Burden Bearer"; next the "Résumé" of the group, a figure that might be called the "Lost Soul" or "Annihilation"; then the "still small voice," whispering hope.)

makes all his art to be read through light, so need not be, but that the hope in Pandora's that sharp edges are absent in his groups.

In the Harrisburg decorations Mr. Bargroup of sculpture, and has, on the con- mouths partly open, the poses signifying trary, given his emotions full reign, and let aspiration. come what will, in the final adjustment of parts,—his standpoint being that a decora- an execution that reminds us of the Greeks tion on a capitol built by the people and for at their best. A directness of appeal that bethe people, should give back a message to the longs to all great art. Some of his figures, people.

The dominant themes that will strike one on approaching the front of the Capitol Building will be "The Unbroken Law," or "Labor at Rest," or "Love and Labor," on the left of the entrance, while on the right, without athletic contortions, it appeals to one will see "The Broken Law," or "The us with a directness as being a sort of "At-Paradise that fails because it is not the fruit las," typifying in marble, perhaps, the viof man's labor."

figure of a man resting on his scythe sur- Martha's Sons,'

rounded by sheaves of wheat, which symbolizes "Thou shalt earn thy bread by the sweat of thy brow." Below the basrelief will be a projecting group, "The Unbroken Law," in which we shall find the "Parenthood," and the "Brothers" figures seen in our illustration, while on the right hand will be the bas-relief of the "Lost Paradise," with an Adam and Eve figure and a large peacock,-an emblem of human vanity,-and below the group of "The Broken Law," in which we see a fallen "Youth," and then a "Burden Bearer." The résumé of this group is a figure of a man who has lost all power of going onward. might be called the "Lost Soul " or "Annihilation," but the figure next it that whispers is the "still small voice" that seems to say all is not necessarily lost, that complete annihilation

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box always remains.

The antithesis of this is the résumé of the nard has evinced certain romantic tendencies. "Labor at Rest" group. "A Youth and He has set aside Lessing's dicta that two con-Maiden" full of hope and resolution flicting emotions should not appear in one looking out upon life's prospect, their

> There is in Mr. Barnard's present work as the fallen "Youth" and the lonely "Mother," are almost as hieratic as the

figures on an Egyptian tomb.

The "Burden Bearer" is not quite so simple in the silhouette it makes, but though carious sufferings of mankind, as is typified Each subject consists of a bas-relief and a by Kipling in his poem, "The Sons of projecting group. On the left-hand side of Martha,"—"They have cast their burden the doorway will be a bas-relief showing the upon the Lord, and-the Lord He lays it on

ALASKA'S RAILROAD DEVELOPMENT.

BY FREDERICK H. CHASE.

A LASKA has more gold than ever had country is so rugged that it is almost as cheap and gardeners.

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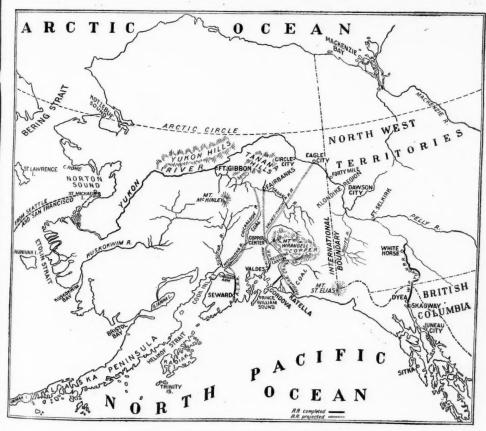
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California, Australia, or South Africa; to build a railroad as a wagon road. The it has more copper than twenty Buttes; it has great river system of this empire flows northmore hard coal than Pennsylvania, and it ward into seas ice-locked for seven months has more tin than Wales. The hay that rots of the year. The heart of this wonderland on its tundras and plains would fatten all is closed to all the great possible channels the cattle that roam upon the prairies of of commerce, except railroads, which must Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. And there be built in the immediate future, yea, which the wild, fertile, untouched plains and valleys are now being actually constructed from its await the ax, the spade, the plow, and the ice-free Pacific harbors. In the mountain reaper of half a million American farmers walls along this coast there have been found at least three and perhaps four sufficient de-And yet this virgin empire remains vir- pressions or passes for railroad construction tually landlocked for nearly 1000 miles to the fertile, grassy plains of the Yukon, the along its Pacific coast. For a distance of Tanana, and the Susitna. It has been said nearly 100 miles from the coast inland the that a railroad constructed from, say, Valdez



ALASKA AND THE CANADIAN YUKON REGION. (Showing existing and projected railroad lines.) however, no projected railroad on the map an explored district ten miles square within of the world at this moment possesses more this entire belt that does not show more or alluring possibilities.

ROADS NOW UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

it is chiefly responsible for the clamor that representation of facts it has until recently has been raised among them for local self- made it difficult to get capital for railroad government. progress of these so much needed railroads only, they say, has it scared away private capreveal the fact, it is declared, that the de ital, but it has prevented the United States velopment of Alaska is being hindered by Government from giving Alaska that subcertain interests in Wall Street. It is not, stantial aid in railroad subsidies that Presihowever, the purpose of this article to go dent Roosevelt and other high officials have so further into that phase of the situation than earnestly recommended. And all for what? the presentation of facts that bear directly That it might keep the rich Alaska copper out on actual projection and construction of im- of the market until it had exhausted the lowportant railroads in Alaska.

Roads at three separate points on the and Mexico. Pacific Coast are projected and are now be-Northwestern Railroad at Cordova, on Cor- pany. dova Bay. a radius of 200 miles on Prince William on the ground. The completion of any one of these three roads to Fairbanks, the metropolis of the Smelter Trust has at last reluctantly the Tanana Valley, or to Eagle City on the plunged into the Alaskan field, and is now Yukon River, near the boundary line be-busy in constructing the Copper River & tween Alaska and the Canadian Northwest, Northwestern Railroad from Cordova Bay means the development of three or four agri- up the Copper River Valley. At the town of cultural and mining States like Iowa, Min- Cordova it is stated that the trust will locate nesota, the Dakotas, and Montana in central its huge smelters. Alaska.

HEADING FOR THE COPPER-FIELDS.

in view something far less remote than the a rather broad, low gap through the coast possibilities of central Alaska. They are all range, and it is through this gap on opposite aiming first to secure the enormous freight sides of the river that two roads, the one from tonnage that must result from the tapping Cordova, the other from Katella, about forty of the great copper belt and coal-fields that miles south on Prince William Sound, are almost parallel the coast for 150 miles, begin- ascending the valley. Near the latter place ning with the islands on Prince William has been found a rich coal deposit, but the Sound, extending northeast across the Copper town has an impossible harbor; therefore the River to Mount Wrangell, Alaska's sole ac- Katella road is being constructed to join the tive interior volcano. These are the richest Cordova road so that the smelters may be

to the heart of the great Yukon Valley known copper-fields in the world. In an would in time be worth its weight in gold area of some 200 miles there is in sight what in every ton of its rails and rolling stock. Be competent mineralogists estimate as \$1,000,this an artistic exaggeration, it is certain, 000,000 worth of copper. There is scarcely less high-grade ore.

But copper is a rich man's mine. It requires large capital to be worked with profit, But strange as it may seem, these very and Alaskans claim that the gigantic Smelter alluring possibilities have, it is alleged, until Trust of the United States has gone into this now, tended rather to retard than hasten the rich region and not only secured control of building of such a road. The fact has great- all the bonanza properties it could lay its ly exasperated many patriotic Alaskans and hands upon, but that by suppression and mis-The inception and halting construction from any of these points. Not grade ores in its mines in the United States

An English syndicate has recently obtained ing constructed to reach the Yukon country. an option on all of the holdings of the Hub-These roads are the Alaska Central at bard & Elliott Copper Company, the Alaska Seward City, at the head of Resurrection Consolidated Copper Company, and the Val-Bay; the Valdez-Yukon Railway at the head dez-Yukon Railway, which railway was beof Port Valdez, and the Copper River & ing constructed by the latter-named com-The option calls for \$30,500,000, These three points are within upon satisfactory reports from experts now

Failing longer to hold up this development,

DIGGING UNDER GLACIERS.

Copper River is delta-like at its mouth as But the builders of all these roads have it flows into Prince William Sound. It cuts

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DRIVING THE FIRST SPIKE IN THE VALDEZ-YUKON RAILROAD, AUGUST 16, 1906.

of its length and character in the world. In must pass, the wind blows a gale of fifty miles an hour for days at a time. In the gorges here the snow slides in from the mountain as ice.

RICHNESS OF THE ORE DEPOSITS.

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e e score of lusty tributaries of the Copper River. ies of ore with 60 to 70 per cent. copper.

enabled to use this coal. The Cordova road Within two years the world is likely to bewill be compelled to cross the tortuous river hold the most gigantic of all mining industries at three points in the neighborhood of Aber- in this valley and along these mountain sides, crombie Rapids and Baird's Canyon. At one for there is an area twelve by fifty miles withpoint the abutment of a bridge is against a in the district, bounded on the north by Elshifting glacier, and the engineers have had to liott Creek, where there are mountains ribbed dig down 100 feet through ice to get a per- with veins of the highest-grade copper ever lomanent foundation. One of the consulting cated in commercial quantities, and even veins engineers estimates that the cost of this bridge of pure copper. I myself have found a sheet of will exceed \$2,000,000. It will, when com- native copper one-half inch thick projecting pleted, be the most expensive railroad bridge out a foot from the face of a cliff where the country rock had eroded away from it. On Baird's Canyon, through which the railroad Nugget Creek is located a nugget of pure copper over seven feet long and weighing about three tons, which if possible will be exhibited at the Alaska-Yukon Exposition in sides, filling the canyon and packing as hard Seattle in 1909. The gravels of all the valleys are full of copper nuggets from the size of a pea to a pumpkin. In many instances veins of twenty feet in width and traceable The Cordova road will terminate for the for miles have been found. Most of these ores present just above Baird's Canyon, where the range in value from 20 to 30 per cent. copper, stern-wheel, light-draft steamers with scows and many carry as high as \$20 and \$30 in in tow will bring the ore down the river from gold and silver in addition. One or two the Wrangell district, out of which flow a bonanza properties have uncovered large bod-

COMPETING LINES.

competitor in the Valdez-Yukon Railway, the Wrangell copper district, the main line panies. Copper Centre it is the intention to extend whole railroad problem at Valdez. the Valdez-Yukon Railway in two directions, one line going to Eagle City on the Yukon, the head of the beautiful bay, with a backand the other going to Fairbanks, the Chi- ground of lofty mountains and glistening glacago of Alaska. If the Valdez-Yukon Rail- ciers. Keystone Canyon, cut by the passage way is thus built as planned it will be to of the Lowe River, is the only pass here in Alaska what the New York Central or the Pennsylvania is to the United States, for as Fairbanks is Alaska's Chicago so is Valdez its New York.

Valdez is the best harbor and town site on the coast of Alaska, and the traveler could reach Fairbanks or Eagle City from Seattle by way of Valdez and the Valdez-Yukon Railway a day sooner than The Valdez route is all of four days nearer Eagle City and six days nearer Fairbanks than by way of Skagway and the White Pass Railway. From Valdez to Fairbanks by the Valdez-Yukon Railway it is about 350 miles, and to Eagle City about mountain. The Valdez-Yukon will have to

450 miles.

VALDEZ AS A RAILROAD CENTER.

the Valdez-Yukon Railway finished, notwithstanding the fact that no town the size of this one has projected or attempted to build so many railroads in so short a time. The Val- field to itself, and has resumed construction dez population of 2000 for the past seven years has talked of nothing but railroads and copper mines. There is scarcely a man or a woman in the town who does not own a copper claim. Two barbers in Valdez have been engaged in shaving faces and cutting hair in order to earn sufficient money to pay the \$100 worth of work required by law on each claim annually, which means the saving of claims worth millions when the railroads are completed.

John Roesene, an Indianapolis barber,

"strike." He returned to Seattle and with his remarkable gift for organization formed But fortunately the Smelter Trust does not the Northwestern Steamship Company, one hold a controlling interest in this vast mineral of the present lines to Valdez. He then went It is owned by a score or more of to Valdez and projected the Copper River independent big companies and several thou- & Northern Railroad and at once began sand individuals in Alaska and throughout construction. A Boston man by the name of the United States, and the Copper River & Reynolds in the meantime organized the Northwestern Railroad has a most probable Alaska Home Railway Company and also began construction. Trouble at once arose over projected from the town of Valdez to the right of way, and one of the illustrations the Copper River, with a spur crossing the in this article shows the spot where two men river at Tonsina or thereabouts to get into were killed in a battle between the two com-This place is very near to the enpassing up the valley to Copper Centre. From trance to Keystone Canyon, the key to the

> The town stands on a level gravel plain at the coast range. The government trail from Valdez to all points in the interior leads up this canyon, and a railroad cannot get out of Valdez without using the canyon. This only right of way is therefore very valuable. The people of Valdez believe that Roesene in his fight was backed by the Smelter Trust, but the efforts of both companies, like all of those who have preceded them, proved abortive.

The task of tracking this canyon with rails is tremendous, but by no means impossible. Congress has appropriated \$40,000 to build a wagon road along one section of the canyon to connect with Thompson Pass over the spend more than \$2,000,000 along this pass of less than three miles, for the road to be of service the year round must be built high up But as yet there is only a short section of on the face of the hard, precipitous cliffs, which at some points tower from 1000 to 2000 feet above the rushing stream below. This company now practically has the whole in earnest with an estimated cost of \$40,000 per mile. It is a York, Pa., company.

THE ALASKA CENTRAL REACHING FOR COAL.

The longest section of completed railroad in Alaska is the Alaska Central from Seward to the head of Turnagain Arm, a distance of fifty-three miles. Seward may be reckoned commercially the Boston of Alaska. about 150 miles to the west and south of Valdez, and some fifteen hours further from Seattle. It is the entrepôt for the fertile reached Seattle a few years ago with money Susitna Valley and the Matanuska coal-fields. enough to get to Dawson, where he made a The primary purpose in building the road

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THE COPPER RIVER AND NORTHWESTERN CUT ON THE HOME RAILWAY. (In this cut, near the tent, occurred the shooting of the Home Railway men, as noted in the text.)

or the Pocahontas of Virginia.

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cover ground that would pay them \$20 per and sweeping everything before it. day.

ber of shifting glacier streams must be certain corporations to control the coal-fields

was to lay down the excellent hard coal of bridged. After passing the arm the road Matanuska on the wharves at Seward, where must proceed along the northern shore, and it could be shipped to Seattle and San Fran- as the mountains are precipitous right down cisco for less per ton than the Pennsylvania to the water's edge, a great deal of expensive rock work is necessary, besides many dizzy This purpose has not yet been realized, for trestles to bridge the different canyons breakthe completed section of the road terminates ing through the mountains as outlets for the nearly 100 miles from the Matanuska fields. boisterous streams flowing into the arm. Tur-A Chicago syndicate headed by A. C. Frost nagain Arm is an arm of Cook's Inlet, about built the road thus far at a tremendous ex- 100 miles long and from four to six miles pense per mile. It cost over \$50 per ton to wide, and cannot be bridged. Its tide behaves buy and ship the rails to Seward. The labor much the same as the tide in the famous Bay was paid for at \$4 and \$5 per day, and even of Fundy. When the tide goes out the botat these figures men would work only long tom of soft blue mud is left bare. But the enough to earn a "grub stake" so that they tide returns in a wave or "bore" sometimes could go prospecting nearby and perhaps disten feet high, reaching from shore to shore,

The coal in the Chickaloon Valley is one The road traverses open meadows and of the richest deposits in the world. One dense forests in going up Resurrection Val- may view a geological phenomenon on the ley, and it has only a maximum of 2 per cent. Chickaloon River that nature has provided grade per mile. There is but little costly or nowhere else. At certain points the banks of difficult engineering work on the part com- the river rise into towering bluffs of anthrapleted. But now at the present northern ter- cite coal. With a pick and a shovel the miner minus, where the road to proceed must pass can fill his boat, and float down into the Maaround the head of Turnagain Arm, a num- tanuska and into Cook's Inlet. The efforts of

in this region and in other parts of Alaska ing in to more than offset this. It was the have been so active in the past three years most expensive railroad ever built, some secthat more than a year ago President Roose- tions of it costing \$75,000 to \$100,000 per velt deemed it his duty to withdraw the gov- mile. Many of its bridges are ethereal, ernment coal-lands from claim entries. Alaska picturesque structures. To get over the fawas in danger of having repeated in it the mous White Pass and also avoid the White coal history of Pennsylvania. This official Horse Rapids and Miles Canyon, where act has, however, in no way discredited the many lives and much property have been lost, Alaska Central Railway, which is to-day have made necessary the construction of this handicapped by nature and a stringent money remarkable road. market. This road is certain to play an important part in the development of central Its ultimate northern terminus is some point on the Tanana River. In time it quartz mining in Alaska to employ 500,000 is likely to connect with the Valdez-Yukon miners for the next quarter of a century, Railway, and some day from the southeast will come the White Pass & Yukon to cen- erals to employ another 500,000. tral Alaska.

THE COSTLIEST ROAD EVER BUILT.

The White Pass & Yukon, which connects Skagway on the Pacific coast with White Horse, the head of navigation on the its fast steaming railways and to found a Yukon River, is said to be one of the most unique roads on the planet. It is certainly ground is there for the prophecy that this one of the best-paying roads in the world, cold northern empire has in gestation three and yet most of its freight cars go south or four great States like Iowa, Minnesota, empty, but freight rates are high enough go- and Michigan? It has three magnificent val-

FARMING POSSIBILITIES.

There is enough of rich placer and latent There is enough coal, copper, and other minpurely mining population does not build country homes, macadamized highways, and beautiful cities. Alaska must look to its seedgrowing soil for these things. It must look to the fertility of its plains to help support high civilization for its hardy pioneers. What

> leys, much of which is covered with lumber-bearing forests of spruce, birch, poplar, and cottonwood. All of its great interior has a splendid summer of continuous daylight. Nearly all kinds of temperature-zone vegetables flourish there. From actual figures the value of the product from truck farms around the city of Fairbanks last year was \$50,000. Next year will show a big increase, as many more persons are going into the business. Wheat, oats, and barley have matured at Rampart, not far from the From this Arctic Circle. point in the far north down through all the valleys to the southern coast, where the climate is tempered by the Japan current, many of the field and garden crops of the Northern States will grow with profit.

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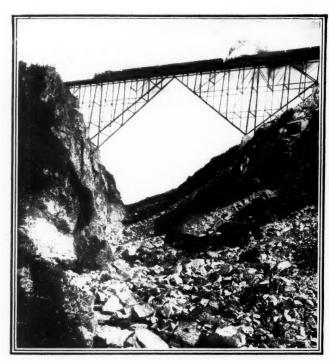
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The United States Government has distributed



THE STEEL ARCH BRIDGE ON THE WHITE PASS & YUKON RAILWAY.



THE PRESENT METHOD OF GETTING SUPPLIES FROM VALDEZ OVER THOMPSON PASS TO THE COPPER . FIELDS.

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large quantities of farm and garden seed Alaska must attract the stock-grower and to settlers in these valleys with excellent farmer as soon as the railroad gets there. The results. At Copper Centre is a Government next great homestead rush on this continent agricultural station, where wheat, oats, and will be to its plains and valleys. Once it is barley, and nearly all the garden vegetables, opened to the sea it will grow faster than grow to wonderful perfection. I have seen Northwestern Canada, for here is room for vast areas of blue grass equal in quality and 500,000 prosperous farms and homes under

THE COAL RESOURCES OF ALASKA.

BY GUY ELLIOTT MITCHELL.

INVESTIGATION of the possible coal giant young Territory.

"One hundred and fifty thousand square resources of unknown Alaska was be-miles of Alaskan territory," said Mr. Brooks, gun by the United States Geological Survey in conversing on Alaskan coals, "an area as somewhat more than six years ago. In spite great as that of New England, New York, of the fact that Alaska covers nearly 600,- Pennsylvania, and Ohio combined, is yet 000 square miles of territory,—most of it practically an unknown land, a terra incogprior to the Survey's investigations an un- nita so far as its useful and precious minknown wilderness,—more than 8,000,000 erals are concerned. As for coal, we know acres of coal-bearing lands has been discov- that it exists in this little-explored region. It ered and surveyed in more or less detail, is not impossible that there are coal-fields Further explorations and surveys may be hundreds of miles in extent which may add even richer in results. Alfred H. Brooks, billions of tons to the Alaskan coal reserve. geologist, Alaskan explorer, and chief of the As an example, a reconnaissance has been division of Alaskan Mineral Resources of the made by one of our geological parties of the Geological Survey, returned to Washington Cape Lisburne coal-fields in northwest a few days ago from a field season in the Alaska which brought to light large deposits of good coal. The geologic indica-



MAP OF ALASKA, SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF COAL AND COAL-BEARING ROCKS, SO FAR AS KNOWN.

tions are that this is only the western end to the Pacific Coast of the United States, of what is probably an extensive coal area, where good coal is a scarce article. but of which we have no specific knowledge. railroads are in course of construction from With so much to be learned of Alaska it Alaskan coast points to important coal-fields, would not surprise me if its ultimate coal —one from Seward, on the Kenai Peninsula, area should prove double that now known." to the high-grade Matsanuska bituminous

resources of Alaska is now being prepared dova, on Prince William's Sound, to the hardly be other than an exceedingly favor- are destined to pass on through the coal-fields able showing. A study of the Alaskan coal and tap the gold and copper regions of Fairreports already published by the Survey shows a dozen or more extensive coal-fields, lying beyond. With this development vesranging from lignite to coal of as good a sels taking coal south will be assured of regrade as the famous Pocahontas coking coal turn cargoes to supply the large needs of the of West Virginia. The area of Alaskan cok- country lying beyond the coal mines. Work ing coal is considerable. This coal, it may on both of these roads is well advanced. be noted, is of the greatest value in a metalroad construction) to enable water shipment Survey geologists will furnish the Conserva-

A preliminary statement of the known coal and coking coals, and the other from Corfor the Conservation Commission. It can Controller Bay fields. Both of these lines banks and the Copper River, respectively,

"The vast mineral resources of Alaska," liferous region, where it is needed for ore-reduction processes. It is thus of higher im-be appreciated. The precious and useful portance than anthracite, and Alaska, too, has minerals are well represented. Coal is but her anthracite coal. Some of the coal-layers one of the Territory's sources of wealth in are of huge dimensions. Mr. Brooks states the class of useful minerals. One of the inthat he has observed "swells" in coal seams, vestigations now in hand by the Survey is sixty feet thick of solid coal. A glance at a preliminary summary of Alaska's coal dethe map will show that some of the coal de- posits, but it will be truly preliminary, beposits are favorably located (with some rail- cause in reality we are just beginning. The

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COAL OUTCROP, COOK'S INLET. (Seam about nine feet thick.)

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Alaska is just about the purchase price of the gold-fields. entire Territory, and geologists say that this stant for many years to come. But aside wealth began in 1902, when the Geological

tion Commission an estimate of the number from this, Seward Peninsula has coal, and of tons of coal in the Alaska beds, but as fur- this may prove an important factor in the ther geologic investigation progresses this gold production of the Peninsula. The Chiwill be subject to continual change and in- cago Creek mine, in the eastern part of the Peninsula, has for several years been worked "The occurrence of good coking coal is of in a small way for local consumption, and prime importance. Back of the Controller has been an important source of fuel in this coking-coal fields lie the copper deposits of timberless region. At the same time there the Copper River region, and when railroads is great need of power for working the placer connect these two localities, bringing fuel gold fields located in the general vicinity of and metal together, and when they enter this coal mine, from ten to one hundred or the placer regions, then may be looked for more miles distant. Plans are now being something like a full development of Alaska's considered to establish a big power plant at the Chicago Creek coal mine and transmit Through the energy of Secretary Seward, power to these various fields. This is, of as every schoolboy knows, Alaska was pur- course, no more than has been done in numerchased from Russia for \$7,200,000. Seward ous instances in various parts of the country. was reviled for consummating a worthless If the place proves feasible it should add bargain. Tardily enough the name of this enormously to the gold output of the region, far-seeing statesman was fixed upon a portion and should it be a success the lignitic coals of the great Territory,—Seward Peninsula, of the inland region may eventually be simi--named by Mr. Brooks in 1899. The an-larly utilized to cheapen the cost of mining nual gold output of this small section of by supplying power to some of the Yukon

Stated chronologically, the work of the contribution promises to remain fairly con- Government in determining Alaska's coal

Survey began its systematic study of Alaskan coal investigations were made of the southfuels, starting with a geologic reconnaissance eastern Alaska coal-fields, but these have not of the low-grade bituminous and lignite coals however, proved of any particular economic of the Yukon region. In 1902 and 1905 in- importance. In 1904 the geologic study of vestigations were made of the Nenana fields the Cape Lisburne coal region was begun, near Fairbanks. In 1903 work was begun This is a bituminous-coal field containing on the coal-fields of the Controller Bay re- coal ranging from low to high grade, and at gion, and the field was surveyed in detail in present its boundaries are only partially 1905 and 1906 and maps published. In 1904 known. In 1904 Survey work was comwork was done in the coal-fields of the menced in the large lignite fields of the Kenai Alaskan Peninsula at Chignig, and geologic Peninsula. reconnaissance work has been completed there during the past season. In 1905 and ried on along definite lines of determining 1906 the Matsanuska field was covered by the coal resources of Alaska, not only with geologic reconnaissance work. In the Mat- relation to local consumption and the stimusanuska and the Controller Bay fields there lation of the Territory's gold production, but are about 100 square miles of lands under- with reference to their effect upon the total lain by workable coals containing anthracite coal reserve of the country. The work is of and bituminous fuels of the highest grade. In especial importance and the showing already 1905 the Herendeen Bay coal region was made is highly satisfactory because of the studied by Survey geologists, and during the comparative lack of large developed coal suppast season reconnaissance work has been plies on the Pacific Coast of the United completed in this soft-coal field. In 1903 States.

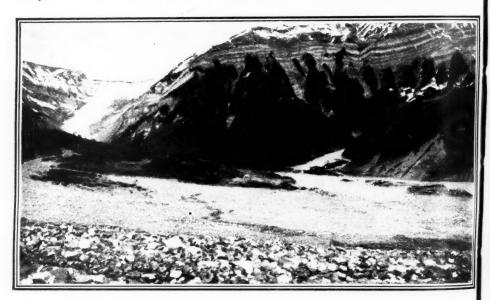
Federal investigations are thus being car-

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VALLEY OF SHEEP CREEK, CONTROLLER BAY REGION. (Showing coal outcrops on the mountain face.)

EXPRESS FREIGHT AND PASSENGER

FIRST TEST OF MANHATTAN'S HIGH-PRESSURE SERVICE, ON WEST STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

(With thirty two-inch nozzles over 30,000 gallons of water per minute, or the capacity of both pumping stations, can be discharged. This is a greater amount than could be secured from all the fire-engines on Manhattan Island.)

HIGH-PRESSURE FIRE PROTECTION.

BY HERBERT T. WADE.

THROUGHOUT the United States large extent, the ordinary portable steam fire and in the business and manufacturing dis- with sufficient speed. tricts of Brooklyn in the city of New York, while smaller installations of varying capacity and design, but with the same object, struction elsewhere in the United States. Under the best conditions, as in New York and Philadelphia, these high-pressure water systems are independent, and are used for fire service only, but where the local distributing systems can withstand the strain,—and more high-power pumps.

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there is a general movement further to engine with a material gain in efficiency as safeguard the lives and property of the in- well as in economy, due to the great mechanhabitants of cities by providing more ade- ical advantage of substituting one central quate facilities for coping with outbreaks of high-power pumping plant for a number of Typical of this tendency are the ex- isolated units whose power is limited by tensive high-pressure fire systems recently the amount of weight that can be drawn by completed in the lower part of Manhattan two or three horses or can be self-propelled

DANGEROUS RISKS IN AMERICAN CITIES.

In every American city the insurance unare either in operation or are under con- derwriters state that conditions are such that a fire once started would prove most disastrous, and this has been demonstrated most conclusively in the large conflagrations of recent years. Therefore to strengthen watersupply systems and fire departments is the costly but necessary task that must be perthis is true only of comparatively modern formed by the American municipality, and waterworks,—high pressures for fire service as the high-pressure water service is now can be applied directly to the mains on receipt considered the most satisfactory and economof an alarm by putting in operation one or ical way of securing this needed additional fire protection, its development and the meth-When properly designed and constructed od of its installation and use are particularly these high-pressure fire systems are able to interesting. And, furthermore, there has resupplant, if not wholly, at least to a very sulted very largely a new technique of fire-

develop, as the tools thus placed at their disposal are sufficiently different to involve important innovations in methods.

NEED OF ADEQUATE WATER SUPPLY AND PRESSURE.

It is but a truism that the first essential element of fire protection is an adequate supply of water available at any point in a city where a fire is likely to occur. Now if the pressure on the mains of the city waterworks is sufficient to throw a stream large enough to be effective at the top of the tallest building in the most elevated districts, or to supply sprinkler systems in tall buildings, and the mains themselves are of sufficient size to afford water enough to quench any incipient conflagration, then the matter of fire protection is nearly solved. But these conditions are realized rarely, and especially in the case of the older waterworks, which usually were designed for low pressures and at such have by cities having extensive and valuable water been operated, so that in addition to low- fronts. Naturally on such boats could be inpressure mains and hydrants the water pipes stalled boilers, engines, and pumps more of buildings have been installed only of sufficient strength to withstand the pressures of engines, and with an unlimited water supply the days of low structures. Therefore, in available these fire-boats were found indisorder to send the water to the top of a burn- pensable not only for fires on the water ing building, or to direct streams of sufficient front, but also for those a few blocks distant, quantity to deal with a fire, it is necessary to to which rubber or cotton hose could be laid raise the pressure by a pump or fire-engine. from the bulkheads. So effective was this

American municipal government that water nent six-inch cast-iron main was laid undersupplies, especially when owned and operated ground from the river bank a distance of by the cities themselves, have often been al- 700 or 800 feet to the top of a nearby bluff lowed to fall behind the natural increase in in order to utilize the services of a fire-boat. population, so that throughout the United In the next year Milwaukee followed this States there has been experienced a wide- example and constructed a special pipe line spread demand for increased water supplies for general service, and in particular for fire up by the cities of Detroit and Buffalo, In protection. Often there may be found in a these cities various extensions of the pipe lines city either an utter inadequacy of water, or, with an adequate supply, the distribution substitution of permanent pumping stations system may be faulty and insufficient, in for the fire-boats has been discussed and which case any number of fire-engines draw-doubtless will be adopted ultimately. As a ing from hydrants fed from a single main, or result in Milwaukee there was a 10 per cent. mains of too small capacity, really can accomplish but little at a fire. Under modern substantial increase was forestalled, while in conditions the underwriters demand that the business portions of a city shall be well gridironed with mains at least twelve inches in diameter, and the residential districts with those eight inches in diameter. But in few Great Lakes was equally feasible for those on cities are the requirements met with, and salt water, and the same idea was taken up in also in few is the water supply adequate for the city of Boston to afford more adequate present, not to mention future, needs.

fighting, which the firemen must master and surance men and the demands of fire departments, there has lately been a muchneeded effort to increase water supplies, especially those available and essential for fire protection. When this deficiency has been realized, in a number of instances it has been determined not only to provide sufficient water for fire purposes, but by supplying it at comparatively high pressures to make it doubly effective. Furthermore, such a highpressure system after the first cost of installation serves to cut down municipal expenses by eliminating a large number of fire-engine companies, with their crews and other expenses.

THE USE OF FIRE-BOATS.

The first step toward an independent high-pressure fire service was taken when, in the attempt to secure increased pumping capacity and pressures over those furnished by fire-engines, use was made of large tugboats powerful than those of horse-drawn fire-Now it is one of the circumstances of practice that in Cleveland in 1888 a permafor fire service, and later the idea was taken have been made from time to time, and the reduction in insurance rates, in Detroit a Buffalo there was a reduction of 30 cents per \$1000 insured, due in part, however, to a new pumping station.

What could be done at the cities on the protection to a district of congested risk near Accordingly, spurred by the reports of in- the water front which was filled with ware

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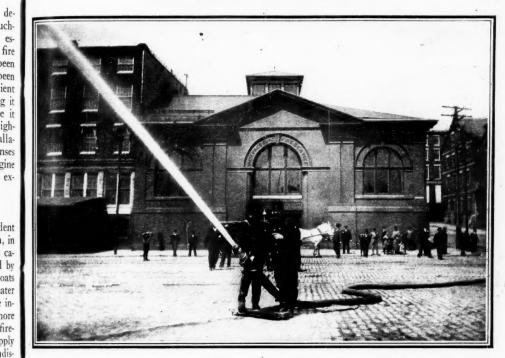
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PHILADELPHIA HIGH-PRESSURE FIRE-SERVICE PUMPING STATION.

(The nozzle-holder used by the Philadelphia Fire Department in handling high-pressure streams is shown in the foreground.)

mains about 5000 feet in length, with suit- bear on the system. able valves and hydrants, supplied with harthe mains and start the pumps, the firemen in the meanwhile having attached their hose to the hydrants at which a pressure of 200 pounds could be secured.

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houses containing much valuable merchan- provision is made for connections at pier ends dise. In 1897-8 there was installed a per- or bulkheads, whereby, if necessary, the manent system of underground cast-iron pumps of the fire-boats can be brought to

From such small systems the desirability bor water by the fire-boat at its usual berth. of independent high-pressure fire mains was As the fire-boat was always under steam it demonstrated, and it was realized that such was the work of but a moment on the re- distribution systems designed to resist presceipt of an alarm to make connection with sures that would throw a stream to the top of any but the tallest buildings of a modern city would be far more effective than attempting to increase the pressures on existing waterworks systems. Furthermore, there It may be proper to remark here that from was the increased protection against fire that the point of view of the engineers the hose is an independent system could give, especially the weak element in any fire-protection proj- in the case of a city with a water front when ect, as the losses due to friction within the the regular water supply failed or proved hose are far greater than in the mains and inadequate, as was the case in the great fire act to diminish greatly the pressures at the at San Francisco. Now it must be explained nozzle, so that a large number of hydrants that an independent high-pressure fire-main on a line makes for efficiency. The practice service does not necessarily mean the use of of Boston and the cities on the Great Lakes salt or brackish water by those cities whose to use fire-boats for high-pressure service over water fronts are on salt water, for salt water limited areas has been extensively imitated, has a corroding effect on pipes and valves, but and even with the large high-pressure sys- as a last resort it is necessary that unlimited tems of New York and Philadelphia, designed water, even if it is salt, should be available, to work ordinarily from a central station, and in the New York system, for example,

recourse will be had to it only in the last stations in various parts of a city. emergency.

PUTTING ON THE PRESSURE.

Assuming that there is an adequate supply of water and that the mains of the distribution system are of sufficient size to meet all needs and are so laid as to secure the greatest circulation of water, it is necessary to consider the question of pressure in an auxiliary fire service. As it is only at the time of the fire the pressure is needed, it need not be maintained constantly, unless this is possible direct telephone communication with the enby elevated reservoirs, and conditions are satisfied if the pumps can be rapidly brought up a pressure sufficient to send a stream 250 feet to full pressure and capacity. This can be done by keeping constantly in the boilers a of the pumps must depend upon circumsmall head of steam, or, what is now pre- stances. ferable from the standpoint of mechanical en- electric machinery lend themselves readily, gineering and economy, employing gas or and when it is considered that the pumps electric motor-driven pumps.

GAS AND ELECTRIC PUMPS.

Aside from their mechanical advantages for such work, power for this class of machinery is always available with proved reliability from great public-service corporations, or city works under conditions that effectively provide against any possible danger of failure through duplication of pipes pressure system on a large scale and with a and conductors and independent or sub-

gines can be put into operation at once, and the pumps working to full capacity in a few minutes, while electric-driven pumps are even more expeditious, so that such a plant is ready always, and in practice is brought up to the desired pressure as soon as the firemen have the hose laid, for the station receives the alarm at the same time as the hose company, and the engines are either started immediately or are held in readiness subject to the order of the chief at the fire. He is in gineer, for it is not every fire that requires into the air, and consequently the operation To such regulation both gas and are only used intermittently the cost of gas for fuel and electric current from a supply station does not figure largely, especially when the saving over the expensive and, mechanically speaking, inefficient fire engine is considered.

THE PHILADELPHIA SYSTEM.

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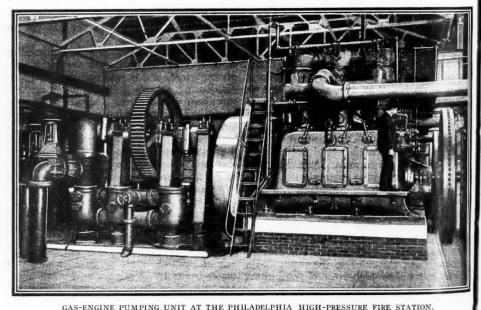
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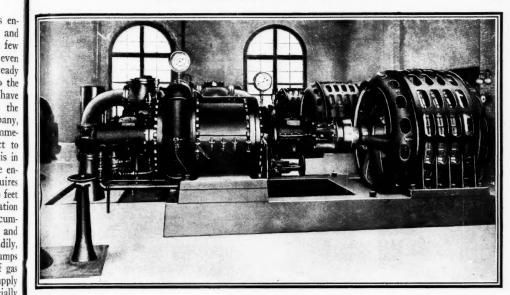
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Thus in Philadelphia, where the first highpermanent central pumping plant was in-



(The illustration shows the engineer in the act of starting one of the seven 300-horsepower Westinghouse Deane units.)



ELECTRICALLY DRIVEN MULTI-STAGE CENTRIFUGAL PUMP OF NEW YORK HIGH-PRESSURE SERVICE.

(The Allis-Chalmers induction motors and centrifugal pumps here shown can pump over 3000 gallons per minute against a head of 300 pounds per square-inch pressure. The motors are of 880 horsepower and use three-phase twenty-five-cycle alternating current at 6300-6600 volts. There are five units installed in each station.)

stalled in 1904, despite the expressed fears of the underwriters it was decided to use gas engines to operate the pumps, on the ground that the gas system of the city was absolutely reliable and had not failed in forty years. Nine gas engines at the pumping station are direct connected to double-acting triplex plunger pumps, and the plant has a capacity of about 10,000 gallons per minute, which is greater than twenty of the largest engines in the Philadelphia Fire Department. Furthermore, there is a pressure of about 300 pounds to the square inch available, and this in actual practice amounts to about 250 pounds at the hydrant, as compared with 125 pounds realized with fire engines.

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HIGH-PRESSURE SYSTEMS IN GREATER NEW YORK.

With the rapid increase in fire risks that of power. accompanied the development of the new Coney Island it was found necessary to take radical steps for the fire protection of the ing the example of Philadelphia, a high-pres-

1907 and the present year, at which the full capacity was utilized.

But when the water engineers of Greater New York, and more especially the present efficient chief engineer, Mr. I. M. de Varona, came to work out the high-pressure systems for Brooklyn and New York they found that it would be more advantageous to use electric motors to drive the pumping machinery of the central stations. Aside from the ease of operation and reliability of supply,—and in both boroughs central and substations had been developed so as to make fears on this latter score quite groundless,—it was deemed desirable to employ centrifugal or turbine pumps instead of the reciprocating or plunger pumps used at the Philadelphia station, and naturally the electric motor with its rotary motion was by far the best source

THE CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS.

The centrifugal pump was selected for its amusement section, and accordingly, follow- simplicity and economy as well as for the small space that each unit occupies in the sure system with three gas-driven pumps station, and the tests made assure success for capable of working up to pressures of 153 the machinery of both plants. The electric pounds, and a capacity of 1500 gallons per motors use three-phase alternating current minute each, was installed in 1905, and has at 6300-6600 volts and at twenty-five cycles, proved eminently satisfactory in the fires of and the supply in both boroughs is elaborately

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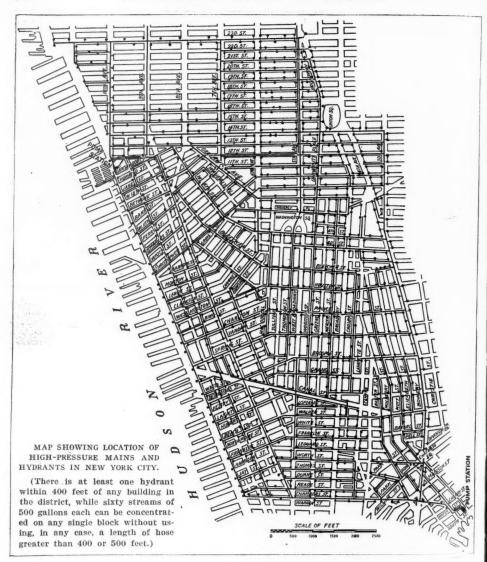
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protected through the various stations of the Edison Company. Thus should one station of the Edison Company in Brooklyn be put out of action, there would be direct connection with others, with the generating stations of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and the New York Edison Company to depend upon finally. Likewise in New York, should the local Edison stations fail it would be possible still to derive current from Brooklyn, and as the feeder mains to the pumping stations are in duplicate and are laid in ducts under ground, it seems almost impossible to conceive of a total interruption of the supply.

THE TERRITORY PROTECTED.

A general view of the protective features of the New York systems is here not out of place.* In Brooklyn the territory thus safeguarded amounts to 1360 acres and is approximately three miles in length, with a width varying from a mile to a few hundred feet. It extends along the East River from the Erie Basin to the Navy Yard and in-

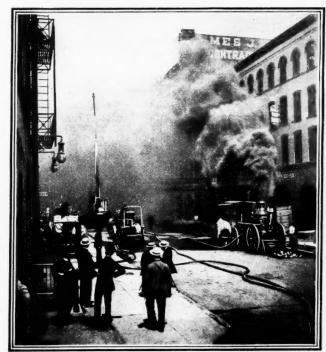
^{*}The author is under obligation to I. M. de Varona, C.E.. Chief Engineer, and H. B. Machen. C.E. Assistant Engineer, of the New York City Department of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity, for information in connection with the New York highpressure service.

cludes the downtown business section of the borough. There are over twenty-two miles of mains, including five miles of twenty-inch pipe, with special hydrants at frequent intervals. special telephone system connects the hydrants with the pumping stations and fire headquarters, so that complete communication is maintained throughout the fire and water systems. The main pumping station of the Brooklyn system is located at Joralemon and Furman streets, near the East River, so that the salt water is available, and consists of five units, each capable of pumping 3000 gallons per minute against a pressure of 300 pounds. Auxiliary to this is a second station with three similar units at St. Edward's and Willoughby streets, which can be used as a reserve or as supplemental to the main station. Brooklyn stations were put into regular operation early in October.

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From Fire and Water Engineering.

USING THE HIGH-PRESSURE WITH A WATER TOWER.

(The photograph shows the first test of the New York high-pressure fire system in actual service at a fire in a stable on West Twenty-fourth Street. The high-pressure hydrant was connected with the water A single line of hose from a high-pressure hydrant has a greater capacity than the fire-engine shown on the right.)

In Manhattan the problem was naturally together the combined capacity exceeds 30,more extensive and complicated, as here was ooo gallons per minute, and space has been a region of congested risks for their extent left at each station for installing three adand character probably unequaled anywhere ditional units. The general type of motor in the world. It was necessary to increase and pump is the same as in Brooklyn, and greatly the fire protection and the amount of the engineers of Greater New York seemed water, especially in certain downtown dis- to have standardized their machinery on a tricts, and accordingly it was determined to very efficient basis. In the Manhattan sysinstall a high-pressure fire-main system tem great care has been taken to remedy the within the district bounded by Twenty-third previous grave defects of the distribution Street, Third Avenue, and Bowery, Cham- systems and hydrants. The protected disbers Street, and the North River, with two trict, which amounts to 1454 acres, or about pumping stations, one at Oliver and South one-tenth the area of Manhattan Island, is streets on the East River, and the other at surrounded by twenty-four-inch mains, while Gansevoort and West streets on the North mains of that or smaller size down to twelve River. In July of the present year this sys- inches in diameter completely gridiron the tem was put into operation and involves district. On these 1272 hydrants are so some sixty-three miles of extra heavy cast- placed that there is always one within 400 iron mains through which can be forced feet of any single building and in sufficient more water than all the fire-engines in the number to enable sixty streams of water, each borough can pump, and, what is more, this amounting to 500 gallons, to be brought to supply can be concentrated on any single bear on any single block without employing block. In other words, when the five cen- hose of greater length than 400 to 500 feet trifugal pumps at each station are working in any case. Thus for the block bounded by

Twenty-third Street, Fifth and Sixth ave- nozzle or its deck-pipe, or to some form of nues, and Twenty-second Street there are six- turret or other nozzle mounted on a tender teen hydrants available from which in one or battery wagon. day, with the pumps working at full capacity, enough water could be obtained to cover the tion between the fire and the engineer of block to a depth of thirty-six feet, -in other the pumping plant, there is not at present words, 5,760,000 cubic feet, or 43,000,000 gallons.

The hydrant used is of improved pattern, in striking contrast with the very antiquated pattern formerly prevalent in New York and having but one or two outlets. Those of the new system have four outlets, one four and one-half inches in diameter, the others each three inches, from which the hose lines are laid directly to the fire.

A NEW METHOD OF FIRE-FIGHTING.

tures of work for the firemen. With the high-pressure system the engine companies, except those answering first or second alarms outside of the district, are gradually to lose their fire-engines and become hose companies and carry more and stronger hose as well as special nozzles and nozzle-holders in special wagons, for with the higher pressures it is impossible for the firemen unaided to hold the hose, and even with moderate pressures some mechanical device is essential. Accordingly there is employed either hydrant with the building standpipe and have a spider-legged arrangement or a nozzle- sufficient water to apply directly when once holder whose prong rests on the pavement. Or the streams may be led to a water tower factorily.

A MODERN HIGH-PRESSURE HYDRANT.

(The engineer of the steam fire-engine is now stationed at the hydrant to operate the valves.)

Despite the direct telephone communicasufficient means of regulating the pressures at hydrant or nozzle, since often it is desirable to send a man with a single line of hose to some interior point of vantage, and the pressure on that particular line should not be greater than he is able to handle effectively, notwithstanding the greater pressures used on other lines.

The devising of some satisfactory regulating valve is now engrossing the attention of fire and water department engineers, and it seems to be between the hydrant and The great pressures present many new fea- the nozzle that the only unsolved engineering problems are to be encountered. But it must be borne in mind that it is only in the case of the most serious fires or a general conflagration that the maximum pressures will be used, and that in many instances fires in the business districts will be fought largely with the aid of standpipes and other apparatus installed in the buildings. For under modern conditions a fire must be fought at close range and preferably from inside, and the firemen can connect the high-pressure it is possible to regulate the pressure satis-

ACTUAL TESTS OF THE NEW YORK SYSTEM

Hardly had the Manhattan high-pressure service of New York City been completed and tested, when it was put into actual service, and on July 9 it was first used in connection with a water tower at a fire at Tenth Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street, two blocks outside of the protected district. Again, for a second time, it was put in operation for a fire in a large six-story building at Broadway and Bond Street, where so much water was delivered that it had to be shut off to enable the firemen working with the low-pressure lines to withdraw from the position they had taken. Chief Edward F. Croker, watching the successful operation of the new system, remarked: "I guess we won't have many more three-alarm fires." On September 11, at the fire of the Morgan (Sapolio) Works, the new system was used with thirteen lines of hose, and only eight out of twenty engines answering alarms were called into use. The fire was duly put out

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HANDLING THE HIGH-PRESSURE STREAMS WITH WATER TOWER AND SPECIAL HOSE WAGONS WITH TURRET NOZZLES.

(In a test of the New York high-pressure service the firemen were able to throw powerful streams well above the twelve-story building of the Western Electric Company shown in the illustration. Two hose lines were "siamesed" for the high nozzle and deck pipe of the water tower and also for the turret nozzles of the hose wagons. These devices permit of powerful streams being used most effectively and enable an enormous volume of water to be concentrated on any building. Connections were also made with the standpipes within the building and water was discharged from the roof. The interior connections must be used in fighting fires in a tall building.)

of the New York high-pressure service were on and near the waterfront. needed, it is supplied by the fact that recently there has been appropriated \$1,800,-000 for its extension to the East River, be-

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PRACTICAL RESULTS.

For practical results of the new hightween Houston and Chambers streets, a dis- pressure fire protection it is only necessary trict where the density of population and the to examine the record of and adelphia since character of the buildings,—largely combusthe installation of the system in 1904. The tible tenements and factories,—doubtless first important consequence was the reducwould make of any serious fire a grave tion of insurance rates 25 cents per catastrophe. It is proposed eventually to ex- \$100 insured within the protected territory, tend the high-pressure service up to Four- thus offsetting an advance of the same teenth Street on the East Side, and down as amount made in 1900. There have been

no very large fires, and whenever the system has been called into operation, as for example on March 24, 1907, when on a run of four hours and twenty-six minutes there Francisco, where as a result of the earthwere pumped 1,360,000 gallons, it has made quake and fire considerable repair and extenalways a satisfactory response. Indeed so successful has it proved that during the present year bonds to the amount of \$500,000 have been issued to extend the system in the northeast part of the city.

EXTENSION OF HIGH-PRESSURE SYSTEMS.

In nearly all the large cities of the United States the underwriters are urging the adoption or extension of high-pressure systems, and where there are mains fed by fire-boats, not only their extension but the erection of permanent pumping plants is demanded. In storage reservoirs are to be supplied with practically every case satisfactory service up fresh water drawn from wells within the city, to the capacity of the plant has been obtained, pumped by electric pumps at two stations. and in addition to the cities already mentioned brief reference might be made to the minute. Near each distributing reservoir cities of Newark, N. J., and Providence, will be located a fire-house whose officials R. I., both of which maintain special high- can operate the valves of the distributing syspressure fire systems fed by gravity from tem as may be needed, and from 8000 to reservoirs located on high ground. Providence system has mains aggregating concentrated on any single block or 15,000 about 30,000 feet in length, on which there is a pressure of 116 pounds, while in Newark the fire service in operation since 1905 has ecution bonds to the amount of \$5,200,000 a line of pipe 15,000 feet in length for fire purposes exclusively, on which a pressure of 165 pounds is maintained. This last-named installation has brought about a reduction of insurance rates of 10 per cent. in the district protected. At Rochester, N. Y., steam pumps can put on a system of independent mains used for fire and manufacturing purposes pressures from sixty to ninety pounds.

High-pressure fire services of greater or less extent are either under construction or have been proposed for the following American and Canadian cities: Washington, Hartford, Atlantic City, Winnipeg, Toronto, Chicago, and Baltimore. These systems vary from gravity supply to elaborate pumping In other cities, such as Fitchburg, Lawrence, and Lowell, Mass., separate pipe systems have been extended from the high-service into low-pressure areas to afford increased protection. On the Pacific Coast also the subject is receiving much attention on account of the large number of frame buildings to be found in the large cities, and as many of these are surrounded by high hills the construction of high-pressure reservoirs or standpipes to afford gravity pressure is not attended by undue difficulty.

SAN FRANCISCO'S NEW SYSTEM.

Naturally the interest is greatest at San sion of the waterworks were required. For fire purposes it has been decided to install an independent system, with mains aggregating ninety-one and a half miles in length, fed from two storage reservoirs, each of 5,000,-000 gallons capacity, to be constructed at an altitude of 755 feet, so that by gravity they will be able to supply a high pressure on the city's fire mains, which ordinarily will be fed at a less but sufficient pressure from distributing reservoirs in two zones at elevations of 490 and 329 feet respectively. each having a capacity of 1050 gallons per The 12,000 gallons of water per minute can be gallons on an area of 100,000 square feet.

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The San Francisco project, for whose exhave been issued, involves the greatest possible fire protection to the city proper, with the practical relegation of all the fire engines to the outlying districts. In addition to the fresh-water system just mentioned, the plans provide for two salt-water emergency plants built near the water front on solid rock so as to be earthquake-proof and connected with the high-pressure service through mains laid in the solid ground. Each of these two stations, which are to be equipped with powerful oil-burning centrifugal steam pumps, will have an ultimate capacity of 16,000 gallons per minute against a pressure of 300 pounds, and the failure of one station will impair neither the system as a whole nor the operation of the other station, while, as in other cities, two powerful fire-boats in addition to their regular duties on the water front will be held in reserve for connection with the high-pressure mains.

VALUE OF THE HIGH-PRESSURE SYSTEMS.

Thus it will be seen that the value of highpressure systems of independent fire mains seems to be generally appreciated, and their adoption on a larger or smaller scale is so widespread as to indicate that their installa-

tion is considered a good investment on the where it has been adopted, but that it should gencies. gested and hazardous risks. sented in their protection against fire.

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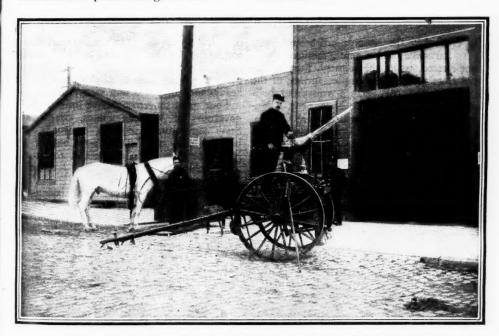
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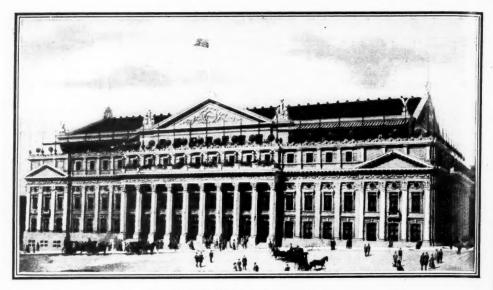
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During a transitional period, as it were, part of the cities concerned. It must be when new construction is mainly fireproof borne in mind that the prevention of fire is or fire-resisting, fire protection for our cities even more essential than the successful deal- is an important and expensive consideration. ing with a large conflagration, though it is However, it is the price that must be paid a tendency of the American public to rate a for errors of the past, and the American peofire department on the score of its ability to ple cannot compare conditions in their own conquer a large conflagration by heroic ef- cities with those of Europe, where for cenforts rather than to consider the efficiency turies building has taken place with due reof men and appliances in being able to keep gard to the danger of fire, so that for Ameridown to modest dimensions a fire once can cities, with their tall buildings most un-The fire-protection efficiency of a favorably located in congested districts, the city should be judged by the small amount of main fire protection in the future must conthe annual losses, which of course implies su- sist in an adequate water supply at a higher perior construction of its buildings and su- pressure than the average domestic supply adperior ability and equipment of the fire de- ministered by fire departments no way inpartment. It is the opinion of underwriters ferior to those of the present day as regards and expert engineers that the high-pressure organization and personnel, but even better service not only should be extended in cities equipped for meeting extraordinary emer-For such conditions the indebe installed in all cities where there are con- pendent high-pressure fire service is to-day Combustible the most useful means that the fireman buildings and improper conditions generally has at his disposal, and engineers and unhave obtained for so long in American cities derwriters believe with all confidence that that a most extraordinary problem is pre- it will so prove in any serious test with an actual fire.



HIGH-PRESSURE NOZZLE CART USED BY THE SAN FRANCISCO FIRE DEPARTMENT.

(This nozzle can be operated by one man, and to it several lines of hose can be connected for the discharge of large quantities of water.)



THE AUDITORIUM AT OMAHA.

This building is being converted into the main Exposition Building for the National Corn Show.)

A NATIONAL CORN EXPOSITION.

BY WILL A. CAMPBELL.

NOW that the season's crops have been corn and its products; in the fields of wheat harvested, and a new American President elected, while the country, fully recovered from the financial unpleasantness of the winter of 1907-'08, faces a prosperous holiday season and promising New Year, a National Corn Exposition will open at Omaha, where ten years ago the Transmississippi and International Exposition was a jubilee of victory at the end of the Spanish-American War.

While sentiment might have been in a measure responsible for the world's fairs and great expositions held in Chicago, Buffalo, St. Louis, Portland, and Jamestown, there is no sentiment in the organization of the National Corn Exposition, the newest of Western enterprises. It will commemorate no victory, discovery, nor great event in history, but it doubtless is the formal opening of a new era in the commercial history of America.

the first great national agricultural show ever Agricultural College, which, during the seaheld in a country more dependent on agricul- sons of 1904, 1905, and 1906, traveled 11. ture than on anything else. It is a business ooo miles, made 789 stops, and enabled more enterprise,—a necessity to enable the people than 150,000 people to hear 1265 lectures of the great Mississippi and Missouri River which pointed out to the farmers that the

and barley; in the "Great Plains" long ago weary of growing sagebrush, which have now become waving seas of alfalfa, and in the heavy-laden orchards and vineyards.

Four great movements have influenced the governors of Western States, county and State agricultural societies, railroads, and business men of Omaha, now one of the largest primary grain markets of the world, in launching the National Corn Exposition. They came in this order:

1. The "short course" in dairying and stock-judging started at the agricultural colleges of Wisconsin and Iowa in 1899 and now developed for other lines and adopted by almost every State in the West.

2. The local agricultural experiment stations on the county poor-farms begun by Iowa in 1903 and since adopted by Illinois, Minnesota, Nebraska, and other States.

3. The "seed-corn special" trains started The National Corn Exposition is really in 1904 by Prof. P. G. Holden, of the Iowa valleys to show to the world the wealth in seed they were planting each year should be

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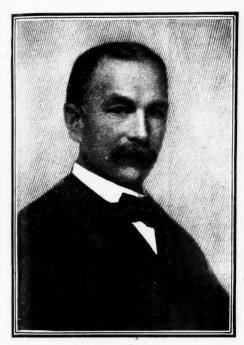
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MR. GURDON W. WATTLES.

(President of the National Corn Exposition and former president of the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition.)

tested, that they were wasting one-third of their time and one-third of their land by planting seed that did not grow, leaving vacant places that cost just as much to cultivate as if they were filled with good stalks, each bearing twelve to fifteen ounce ears of corn.

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4. The "short courses" held in many Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, and Oklahoma towns, each attended by from 200 to 1000 farmers who brought in corn to study and exhibit for prizes, and organized county and then State corn shows in connection with their short courses and institutes.

About the time agricultural interests were aroused to the possibility of producing more corn by practical testing and planting of the seed, it became more apparent that the grain produced on the great farms of the United States must be improved in quality and more care given to the distribution of varieties. Grain buyers in the markets of the world, the Department of Agriculture, experts in agricultural colleges and transportation companies, have recognized that American grain has been actually deteriorating in quality.

Such complaints have been coming from Europe, from official and semi-official sources. sition.)

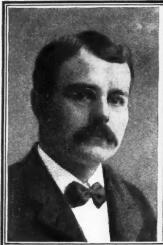
Out of the rejection of shiploads of corn from the United States, the shipping of poorer grades than ever before, and the "gambling in inspection certificates," or careless inspection, grew the demand for federal inspection which has so agitated some Senators and Representatives in Congress, and alarmed the grain interests to active opposition to the measure. But the truth remains that Europe has been taking less of the surplus grain of the United States, and South American competitors are securing a constantly increasing share of the European grain trade.

As this fact became apparent to those interested in agriculture, and the farm lands increased in value year by year, it became a question whether the farms of Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Nebraska, and Kansas could be made to continue the payment of dividends on such enormous valuations. Then the grain dealers, implement manufacturers, railroads, and business men in the corn belt began seeking a method of imparting to the



MR. HENRY WALLACE, OF DES MOINES.

(Member of President Roosevelt's Commission on Rural Life, who has arranged for a series of conferences of the commission at the National Corn Exposition.)







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PROFESSOR R. A. MOORE.

(Of the Wisconsin Experiment Station. Mr. Moore has developed a corn which matures and gives big vields in cold soils and during the short seasons of northern Wisconsin.)

MR. E. D. FUNK.

(President of the National Corn Association. The Funk farms in Illinois comprise 27,000 acres in the heart of the corn belt.)

PROFESSOR P. G. HOLDEN.

(Originator of the "seed-corn special" trains, and leader in the short-course work, who believes in the National Corn Exposition as a valuable adjunct to scientific work.)

largest number interested in agriculture, the mission to investigate country life in the knowledge which years of study has given United States and make recommendations the army of experts in the agricultural colleges and the Department of Agriculture, and the benefit of the experience gained by thousands of farmers who are already careful plant breeders and scientific grain growers, T

A great national agricultural show was outlined by the National Corn Association, which has in its ranks leading farmers of fifteen States and of which E. D. Funk, of Bloomington, Ill., is the president. men believed that such an exposition would do for agriculture what the world's fairs have done for commerce and for the mechanical and fine arts; what the national and international stock shows have done for the stock growers and breeders. They believed that the competition in such an exposition would inspire neighborhoods, townships, counties, and States to produce more and better grain; they believed that the bringing together of the corn and wheat, oats, barley, and grasses from all the States in the agricultural region of the United States would show by comparison many things about distribution of varieties and values that would be invaluable to agricultural interests and to

Members of President Roosevelt's com-

the country.

as to the legislative needs of the agricultural classes have co-operated with the managers to make the exposition at Omaha an inspiration to the farmers, and the first important meeting of the commission has been called to convene in Omaha during the exposition, when a series of conferences will be held with the leading agricultural thinkers and business men whose interests are most intimately connected with agriculture.

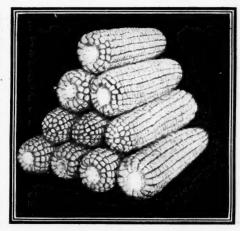
The conferences will take to Omaha Dr. Liberty Hyde Bailey, of Cornell University; Gifford Pinchot, head of the federal Forest Service; Henry Wallace, of Des Moines, dean of the agricultural press; Walter H. Page, magazine editor, and Kenyon L. Butterfield, president of the Massachusetts College of Agriculture, who compose the commission appointed by the President.

The commission will first meet, in three morning sessions, farmers and business men, ministers and physicians, bankers, editors, and grain buyers from country towns and communities, who will be given an opportunity to express their ideas as to the needs of rural America. The commission will then meet with the leading cereal-food manufacturers of the United States, and the grain buyers and exporters from the primary

markets. A session will be devoted to a discussion with the editors of the agricultural press, and another with railroad presidents, traffic and operating officials, a number of the presidents having expressed their desire and willingness to meet with the commission in Omaha.

Governors from many of the States interested will open the exposition on Wednesday, December 9, which day will be known as "Governors' Day." Implement manufacturers and dealers will have three special days, as the State conventions of three associations will meet in Omaha on December 15, 16, and 17. One of the special days which will attract many to the corn show will be "Agricultural College Day," December 11, when special trains will carry hundreds of students from the schools and experiment stations of Iowa, Nebraska, Minesota, South Dakota, Kansas, and Missouri to Omaha.

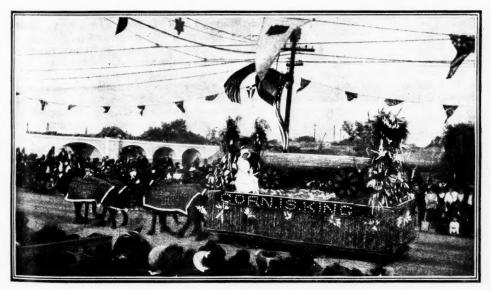
Numbered among the speakers who will deliver addresses during the exposition are Dr. W. M. Hays, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture; H. M. Collingwood, of New York City, editor of the Rural New Yorker; William J. Bryan; E. S. Conway, Association of Commerce, Chicago; Lic Luis Gorozpe, Chaverillo, Mexico; T. R. Garton, Warrington, England; Samuel H. Smith,



SAMPLE OF "SILVER KING" CORN.

(This type has been developed by the experiment stations of the Badger State and is generally grown by the dairymen, who owe the success of their business largely to the fact that a type of corn has been produced which will grow in the cold soils of the North, not only giving them a grain for feeding with their clovers, but a surplus corn crop. On the Stanton farm in northern Wisconsin ninety-eight bushels per acre of this "Silver King" were produced in 1907.)

Chicago Board of Trade; besides the governors of States, including Cummins, of



CONNECTICUT CORN AT THE NATIONAL CORN EXPOSITION.

(N. Howard Brewer, of Hartford, is in charge of the Connecticut exhibit, and the prize corn from many carnivals will be exhibited at Omaha. The float shown in the picture was designed by Mr. Brewer and was photographed at Hartford Bridge.)



A PRIZE WINNER AND HIS NEIGHBOR.

(It costs the practical farmer just 6 cents per acre more to test seed and plant his corn than it did his neighbor, who planted his in primitive fashion. One field produced seventy-seven bushels per acre and the other thirty-five bushels. Only a barbed-wire fence separated the fields.)

Iowa; Hoch, of Kansas; Johnson, of Min- homa, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, nesota; Brooks, of Wyoming; Sheldon, of Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. Nebraska, and Crawford, of South Dakota.

Alfalfa Palace, the Iowa and Nebraska Building, an auditorium where a number of bands will give concerts, and speakers will deliver addresses; a woman's building, containing the exhibits made by women, as well as the domestic science department and model kitchens.

States which will be represented in the Exposition Building number twenty-eight, some of them making elaborate exhibits, for which funds have been secured by various means, some appropriated by State boards of agriculture and a large number made by contributions of commercial bodies. The States having exhibits are: Alabama, Arkansas, and one-half miles of prize-winning corn. Colorado, Connecticut, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, -premiums larger than those paid at the Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, big live-stock shows on thoroughbred ani-Nebraska, North Carolina, New York, mals. Ten ears of corn will win \$2500,-North Dakota, New Mexico, Ohio, Okla- just \$250 per ear in the corn sweepstakes.

As the products of these States are so vast Buildings of the exposition consist of the and varied, the premium list has taken them main Exposition Building, Industrial Hall, all into consideration, and provision has been made for each State in some way, and while some of them exhibit largely the products to which their soil and climate are adapted, the predominating exhibits are of grains and grasses. Thirty days before the dates set for the exposition to open, 4000 individual entries had been made, which included 100,000 ears of corn, which is expected to get into the prize-winning class and has been placed in cases, where the "thoroughbred" corn may be examined. This corn is no mere decoration. It is all carefully marked and placed on shelves which wind around a balcony in the main exposition building,—three

Some of this corn will win big premiums,

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HILL OF WELL-BRED CORN.

(These three stalks, strong and vigorous, resulted from planting three kernels of well-bred corn in one hill.)

It will be a poor ten-ear sample which does not win \$10 or an award medal, as more than \$50,000 is offered in premiums. The Indiana corn-growers offer a silver commonwealth trophy worth \$1000, which was secured by contributions of \$10 from the corngrowers in each county of the State.

When the exposition is over and the premiums awarded there will be a gigantic auction sale of prize-winning corn. Some of the corn will doubtless sell, judging from past experiences, at from \$1 to \$50 per ear, and the sweepstakes winners will bring the exhibitors something like \$500 for samples, besides the premiums.

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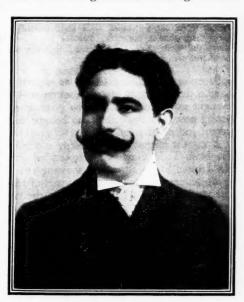
But while corn remains king and alfalfa is now acknowledged to be queen at the National Corn Exposition, wheat and other grains and grasses will not be wanting in the exhibits. Grain dealers and authorities from agricultural colleges have inaugurated a new test for the wheat, and in order to win prizes it will not simply be declared "good wheat" by the judges, but it will have to make good bread. The proof of the pudding will be truly in the eating,—as the wheat will be milled and the domestic science department will bake bread from the flour. But if the

bread is good, the prizes will be worth while, —\$500, for instance, for half a bushel of wheat.

Mexico, England, Canada, Hawaii, and Argentina are the foreign countries which have arranged to make exhibits, though grains have been brought from many other countries by seedmen and manufacturers.

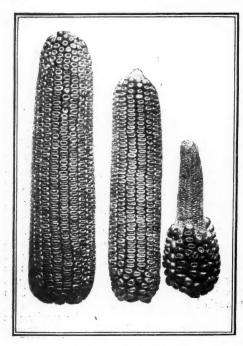
Zeferino Dominguez, a Mexican planter who is taking the lead in introducing the scientific farming methods of the United States in Mexico, arranged the Mexican exhibit, assisted by Mayor Porfirio Diaz, Jr., son of the Mexican President, and the two commissioners appointed by the Vera Cruz State Department of Agriculture. Mexican agriculturists have also arranged for the government to offer a solid silver trophy, costing \$1500, to the students' judging team winning the highest number of points in corn-judging. The trophy is a rare specimen of the Mexican silversmith's art, and a bust of President Diaz has been worked into the design.

In explanation as to why the trophy was offered by Mexico for this accomplishment, Mayor Diaz said Mexico would soon press into service the graduates of the agricultural



ZEFERINO DOMINGUEZ.

(One of the leading agriculturists of Mexico, who has arranged the exhibit of the Mexican Government at the National Corn Exposition and provided a \$1500 silver trophy for the student-judging-team winning highest number of points in corn judging open to the world.)



CHILDREN OF THE CORN PLANT.

(The perfect ear on the left shows what a healthy and well-developed stalk of corn is capable of producing when not pollenized by a stalk which produces the nubbin on the right. The ear in the center shows the result of degenerate corn pollenizing welldeveloped corn in the field.)

colleges of the United States as experts to handle the old lands of that country and he thought an incentive should be given to the young people in the colleges to become competent judges of corn.

From the largest plant-breeding stations of England, T. R. Garton, an expert, brings to the United States an exhibit showing the accomplishments of twenty-seven years of careful work and hard study. Among the new grains which England will show, are the hulless oats, which American millers hope will be adaptable to the climate and soils of the United States, as such an oat will result in a large saving in the cost of milling.

Industrial Hall is the largest of the buildings, and contains 55,000 square feet of the total of 225,000 square feet of floor space in the exposition buildings. In this hall the products of corn and grains will be displayed as well as one of the largest exhibits of farm implements and farm machinery ever made value of grains and the adaptability of certain in the United States. The exhibits consist varieties for certain purposes and soils.

of everything from seed-testing boxes and incubators to complete threshing outfits and electrical appliances for the farm, from lighting plants to electrical feed-grinders. machinery used by manufacturers in preparing corn-food products has also been installed in this building.

The railroads have stimulated the taking of exhibits to the National Corn Exposition by furnishing baggage cars which have been hauled on passenger trains without charge. thus moving exhibits free of cost either to the exposition management or the exhibitors, These cars have been sent to the county seats of several States, the exhibits collected, and an attendant placed in charge to see that the prize grains arrive in good condition.

Judging at the exposition will be in charge of A. D. Shamel, chief of the Bureau of Plant Breeding, Department of Agriculture, and each State will have a judge under this superintendent.

Most of the corn and other grains which will be exhibited at the National Corn Exposition will be from the county and State shows and fairs. The exhibits will be the prize assortments from these shows, and will be the highest types of grain and grass produced in the vast and varied sections of America. Not only will the grain come from all latitudes, but among the exhibits will be corn grown in the Missouri River Valley, which has an altitude of 1000 feet above the sea level, and by the side of it will be placed the corn from the Rocky Mountain fields, 6000 and even 8000 feet above the From Mississippi will come alfalfa grown on lands which seem virtual Bonanzas, where the soil has been sublimated under sun and stars to something finer, and produces five perfect crops each year; from Kentucky will be seen corn which has been kept up near perfection during all the years since the slaves first "hilled" it with a hoe and won the State fame before its blue grass was appreciated. Idaho will send oats, which during the past season have been the wonder of every miller, weighing as they did from forty-two to fifty pounds to the bushel,—a dish of oatmeal to every grain.

To these will be added exhibits from every foreign country where American seed corn is planted, which the seed men of the United States are collecting for the national show, where they expect to point out the relative

THE NATIONAL MOVEMENT FOR AMERICAN MUSIC.

BY ARTHUR FARWELL.

(First president of the American Music Society.)

to discover, co-ordinate, and formulate the recognized. national bases for an American music. This Wa-Wan movement was really an endeavor

to be "human though musical."

From European study and observation I returned in 1899, with the firm conviction that if America was to achieve distinction in musical composition it would be only in so far as it could produce something out of and peculiar to itself. The works that make musical Germany and France to-day are not the works which those countries produced while seeking to imitate Italy; nor did Rusuntil she spoke from the Russian soul in-If America could not speak for herself, why speak at all?

Moreover, undoubtedly in imitating most of modern Europe we imitate a decadence. that is, we school ourselves to weakness, at a time of all times when we should be de-

must be crude in its expression.

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For the encouraging fact that America is upon the history of music than Prof. C. suggestive of development into larger forms. Hubert Parry makes a statement to the effect the simple songs of the folk." but in copying an overrefinement at the out- the same time for a compensating artistic

THE establishment on a national basis set, in building a foundation on decay. And last spring of the American Music the greatest danger of all was that this decay Society was only the culmination of seven was becoming fashionable, without (credityears' hard work in the Wa-Wan movement ably to its supporters) its real nature being

MUSICALLY AN EXPRESSION OF AMERICA."

It was in the fall of 1899 that I picked up a copy of Miss Alice C. Fletcher's "Indian Story and Song from North America." This book contains a number of harmonized native Indian melodies, mostly Omaha, together with the impressive and delightful myths and legends pertaining to them. At first these melodies seemed incoherent and formless. At this time it had not occurred to me to make any such analysis as is hinted at above, of sia begin to produce music that rang true national or of modern conditions, but being called upon to prepare a course of university stead of trying to speak from the German. lectures on the history of music, these matters came up eventually for consideration. Coupling Professor Parry's remark with the musical state of modern Europe, I saw that here was an opportunity to start out afresh, unhampered by tradition and overrefinement, and do something which should be musically veloping a primitive strength, even though it an expression of the United States of America.

Going back to the book of Indian melodies. musically sane and healthy at heart, no bet- wholly without any theory as to their relater evidence could be found than the taking tion to American music, but simply in the of Beethoven and Wagner as models by our hope of receiving a fresh and strong rhythmic first eminent composers. But the musical stimulus, I found that when I divested the saturnalia of post-Wagnerian Europe has un-melodies of the harmony that accompanied doubtedly tended to mislead us, and, at a them, which seemed to me too conventional, time when we should have been thinking of and sang them to myself in the light of their tunes, we were in danger of becoming over- mythical meaning, they took on a wholly new interested in more or less reprehensible mu- character. Far from being meaningless, they sical "modes of consciousness," both amor- appeared to me now as unusually expressive phous and neurotic. No less an authority and forceful melodies or motives, impellingly

I first experimented with the harmonizathat "whenever the musical art of a coun- tion of these simple melodies and found that try becomes weakened through overrefine- when freely harmonized in the spirit of their ment, it draws new strength and vitality from accompanying legends or myths they became America's doubly expressive; the harmony, while necesmusical danger has not lain in developing, sitating an ethnological sacrifice, making at

cite me so much as my own, for I was born sion of a startling surprise to mark the disand reared in the West, and of all I had crepancy between the work by which our earlier seen with the ignorant and wondering younger American-trained composers were eyes of a boy,-Sitting Bull himself, with his represented in print, and the work upon their warriors, in captivity; Indian villages with shelves by which they wished to be repretheir picturesque tepees; sun dances and the sented. Here was their most progressive impassioned addresses of the priest to the sun work, full of interest, daring, and indepengod,-of these and much more the meaning dence, a sincere expression of these composers now came back to me with redoubled force. at their best, their worthiest contribution to These things were my own, part of my own American music, and nobody wanting it! life, and here was the means at hand of intimately voicing the rich world of romance

in my own art of tone!

at this time than to dream, even, that a critthe assimilation of "American" folksongs. the winter of 1900 I invited an Ithaca audidence (I was then stationed at Cornell University) up to the lecture hall to hear them. Having thus tried them, and being satisfied with the Ithacans' response, which was sincere and spontaneous, and having tried them with equal success upon so cosmopolitan an audience as Mme. Modjeska, who was playing in the town, I felt that there was reason to pursue this development. Let it be understood that neither then nor since have I ever held Indian songs to be the basis of American music, but merely one element. Moreover, only a fraction of my work in composition, considerably less than half, has been based upon Indian and other American folk songs.

THE INDIAN MOTIVES IN THE HANDS OF WHITE COMPOSERS.

In the spring of 1901 I was in Boston and New York, assisting in the production of a song-book for schools, made up in the main of choruses by American composers, known and unknown. Meeting in this way all the composers within range of these cities, I took the opportunity of examining their best work ough tour of the West and learn all about in manuscript, without reference to the song- musical conditions and tendencies throughbook, in order to discover any evidences of out the country, to meet composers, and to new musical styles springing up in America, put the Indian compositions to a broad test. and also to learn how far American com- In 1903 I made a trip to California and the

gain. Here was a great find, a new, force- musical material. The one cry I heard everyful, varied, highly poetic musical idiom, ca- where from them (remember, this was seven pable of infinite development, and belonging years ago) was "the publishers do not want exclusively to America. America's proprie- our best work, they want only what will torship, however, did not at the moment ex- have a quick sale." In fact, it was the occa-This appeared to me an intolerable condition.

Personally, I had an idea that the country did want just this particular music, but Nothing would have surprised me more that it could not say so because it did not know of its existence. The solution of this ical and theoretical struggle would arise over problem was simple,-print the music. Acwhat seemed to me a very simple, natural, cordingly, in the fall of 1901, the publicabeautiful, and incontrovertible phenomenon, tion of music was begun from my home in Newton Center, Massachusetts, and the Wa-To learn whether others would feel the Wan Press (named after the Wa-Wan cerethrill which I had felt in these melodies, in mony or "Pipe Dance" of the Omaha Indians) was launched, with Walt Whitman's "I hear America singing" for its motto. Having no money to begin with, I issued a small circular, offering a quarterly series of new American compositions by subscription, and thus got a small capital. Works by several American composers were put out, including some of my own developments of The ideal for the series Indian melodies. was that it should contain the best and most representative works of American composers, without regard to a profitable popularity, and that it should make a feature of works based upon American folk songs. The books of the series were also to be put up in a more artistic and durable form than is usual with music. At the beginning of the second year the nature of the demand made it necessary to issue the compositions also in sheet music form, separately.

APPEAL OF INDIAN MELODIES.

The presence of Mr. Henry F. Gilbert (composer of the Pirate Song: "Fifteen Men on a Dead Man's Chest") at Newton Center made it possible for me to make a thorposers had got in the wielding of modern Northwest, playing a recital of the Indian

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melodies and compositions based on them in this trip was that with the exception of Gilbert's "Pirate Song," which Mr. Bispham Wa-Wan Press. has sung so broadly, the Indian music has Henry other music issued by the Wa-Wan Press.

labors also brought out the great distinction which exists between the songs of the "plains" Indians of the Middle West and melodic outline, while the latter incline to be more florid.

It was on this trip that I had the rare experience of being present at the midsummer "High Jinks" of the Bohemian Club of San Francisco, held annually at the full moon in August, in the great redwood grove up on the Russian River. An original music-drama of Wagnerian proportions, written and composed newly each year and having but one, and that a festival performance, with full orchestra, up in the great woods,-is not this the greatest event of a musical-dramatic nature to which American life has vet given rise?

WORK OF THE WA-WAN PRESS.

upon these Western experiences at the Twenif there were opportunities in Boston to hear the only true American music. works by the various Western composers upon Indian and other American folk songs. As there were not, it was proposed to form ly persisted up to the present time of its soever to these new heresies. have come to a hearing.

During these years works by a very conmany cities, and speaking for progressive siderable number of composers, many of musical conditions. One of the results of whose names were previously little known or wholly unknown, were being issued by the Edgar Stillman-Kelley, Harvey Worthington Gilbert, had to be reprinted more frequently than any Loomis, John Beach, Natalie Curtis, Edward Burlingame Hill, Benjamin Lambord, In 1904 I made a second trip to the Far Stanley R. Avery, Henry Waller, Lawrence West, this time for the American Institute Gilman, and others, in the East; Arne Oldof Archeology, to assist Mr. Charles F. berg, Ernest R. Kroeger, Campbell-Tipton, Lummis in phonographically recording and William Schuyler, Chester Ide, Noble in transcribing the Indian and Spanish-Amer- Kreider, Gena Branscomb, Eleanor Everest ican songs of Arizona, New Mexico, and Freer, Fanny Snow Knowlton, in the Mid-California. This most interesting work, car- dle West; Frederic Ayres, Arthur Shepherd, ried on amid such picturesque and romantic Caroline Holme Walker, and Rubin Goldsurroundings, brought forth a collection of mark, in the Rocky Mountain region; Wilover six hundred songs of the Spanish-Cali- liam McCoy and Edward Schneider on the fornians, many of them of rare beauty and Pacific Coast; all these, and others, have been the work upon which is so great that they represented in the Wa-Wan movement. Of are still not ready for publication. These the works issued the majority have had no relation to native folksongs. About onethird of them, however, are based either upon Indian, negro, cowboy, or Spanish-Califorthe "desert" Indians of the Southwest, the nian folk melodies, and it is in these that by former being in general more severe in far the liveliest interest has been shown, and about which the greatest number of absurd and erroneous things have been said.

The discussion concerning the so-called American" folksongs was now (in 1905 and 1906) at its height. Some time before Dvorak had advanced the idea, one of our foremost composers, George W. Chadwick, had suggested it, and even in some degree hinted at it in his works. But it took ten or a dozen years for the idea to ripen, and not until composers began to realize this treasure trove and to appropriate it, was this tendency in American music formally challenged and discussed. Works thus based upon native melodies gave the jingoistically inclined, who could not perceive independent American spirit at work in other musical Returning early in 1905, and giving a talk tendencies not involving folksongs, a handle wherewith to take hold of American tieth Century Club of Boston, it was asked music. These at once proclaimed such works

Academicians, concerned for the dignity whom I had mentioned, and works based and the purity of the art, and who could not for their lives produce anything so dignified and pure as most Indian songs, as well as an American Music Society, to represent those critics so in the habit of upholding only broadly the American composer, and this was European standards that they could not break done April 20, 1905. This society has quiet- themselves of it, lent no countenance whatlarger establishment, and has given in Bos- points of view, from the standpoint of the ton many works which would not otherwise Wa-Wan movement, are something less than human, and therefore equally untenable. If

if he wishes.

SCOPE OF THE AMERICAN MUSIC SOCIETY.

the destinies of the Wa-Wan movement, I in part from persons prominently connected have become convinced,-namely, that se- with musical matters in America. The narious American compositions, sent out to the tional organization issues an organ, the country and left to their fate, could not in a American Music Society Bulletin, for all lifetime, under present conditions, get in any members.

sense a national hearing.

and perform American works, however high Frank Damrosch, Rudolph Schirmer, Spenmay be their opinion of them, in a society cer Trask, F. X. Arens, and others promiwhich still, broadly considered, really sanc- nent in New York musical life. Included in tions only that which is European. Here the council of the Boston Center are George was another intolerable condition. A changed W. Chadwick, Arthur Foote, Walter R. social attitude was necessary. There must Spalding, John P. Marshall, Miss Helen A. be widespread and organized performance of Clarke, and myself. Walter Damrosch will American works, until the country has at serve the national organization in the capaclast found that it is the gainer and not the ity of musical director. Thomas Tryon, 41 loser by an entirely liberal hospitality to Union Square, New York, secretary for both American works.

accomplish this end now became the matter mation concerning the society to all who wish of chief importance. At the beginning of to swell the ranks of this needed movement 1907 the organization of the Wa-Wan So- to gain a national hearing for music by ciety was undertaken. A start was made in American composers. Detroit, and by the early months of 1908 there were ten "centers" of the society, isting societies and musical organizations, in most of them already actively engaged in places where the organization of a new cengiving programs of music by American com- ter of the American Music Society is not posers, in the following cities: Detroit, St. practicable, may become auxiliary centers. Louis, Colorado Springs, Salt Lake City, Thus the cultivation of the impulse toward Rochester, Buffalo, Geneva, N. Y., Spring- a more and more significant creative musical field, Ill., St. Joseph, and San Diego.

to the forming of a Center in New York extended to all parts of the country which compositions not previously heard in New needs.

a composer finds fresh inspiration in these York, was given at the Institute of Musical hitherto unheeded melodies, let him use them. Art, at which a number of artists, students What is more right or natural, or human? of the Institute, and singers from the Metro-If he produces works of art and of beauty politan Opera House assisted. As the work from them, revealing a new spirit, and the of organization progressed, it was thought people wish these works, to hear and retain desirable to change the name of the society, them, what argument is to prevent it? Nor taking one that was not Indian and which even in the end does the use of such folk could not lead to any misconception of the songs imply a theory about them. The Wa-society's broad aims. A coalition with the Wan movement does not insist upon the use American Music Society of Boston was efof native folk songs in American music; what fected, and a vote taken by all the centers to it does insist upon, and that vigorously, is the change the name of the entire society to the composer's perfect moral and artistic right American Music Society, which thus acto use native folk songs, or any folk songs, quired two new and important centers, New York and Boston. All the separate centers are tributary to the national organization, the Board of Management of this being made Of another circumstance, directly affecting up in part from officers of the centers, and

Among the officers of the New York Cen-Artists, with rare exceptions, will not learn ter are David Bispham, who is president; the national organization and the New York The establishment of an organization to Center, will be glad to send further inforte

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A plan is now being devised whereby exart in America, as well as the knowledge of The early months of 1908 were devoted the works of American composers, may be To this end, a concert of American are awake to the present conditions and

LOANS ON SALARIES AND WAGES.

BY SAMUEL McCUNE LINDSAY.

(Director of the New York School of Philanthropy and Professor of Social Legislation in Columbia University.)

timized by circumstances over which he has every pay day to such money-lenders. little or no control and find that some one business in New York City.

ary in New York City is often able just to hold over customers. make ends meet by strict economy, but finds into the fire. It spells not only financial dis- supervision of Dr. R. C. McCrea.

PROGRESSIVE philanthropy aims to do ing of \$5000 in a single year in such adveraway with exploitation. Righteous in- tising, and it is estimated that 30,000 perdignation is aroused when we see a man vic- sons in New York City are making payments

The methods pursued to obtain and hold profits by his misfortune. As the Christmas this highly profitable business usually include season approaches we are more disposed than the most artful devices on the part of the usual to help neighbors in distress. Is it not money-lender who takes advantage of the worth while to strike at the roots of the need, ignorance, shiftlessness, and immoral trouble as well as to help the individual suf- practices of the borrower, and develops all of ferer? That is what the Charity Organiza- these factors if they do not exist at the outtion Society of the City of New York, set. Many employers do not wish to be trouthrough its School of Philanthropy, is trying bled by assignments of the wages of their emto do in one of the important departments of ployees, or by the inquiries from agents of the the school,—the Bureau of Social Research, money-lenders, and consequently forbid their -which has undertaken investigations for employees to patronize them on penalty of disthe Russell Sage Foundation of definite so- charge. The transaction then must be made cial problems that promise practical results in secretly if at all, and the loan offices are the the improvement of social conditions. One more eager to make such loans because this of these studies, the results of which have just gives them an effective club to enforce their been published, deals with the salary-loan conditions by threatening constant exposure, though promising secrecy. Women agents A man supporting a family on a small sal- are generally used to secure another kind of

The customers, however, are not all init impossible to lay by anything for an emer- nocent borrowers. Much of the borrowing gency or for the future. There are thou- is unquestionably by men whose aim is temsands of such families. When serious illness porarily to supplement their income for the comes to the mother or children there are purpose of gambling or licentious living or no resources which will serve as collateral to meet ill-advised expenses, which would not at the bank, although a loan is imperative. be incurred if money could not be obtained Charity is not appealed to and not wanted. in this way. Though the salary-loan busi-Where there are no friends to help, the at- ness is one of great risks, every city in the tractive advertisements in the newspapers country is infested with the so-called loan which read: "Salaried people advanced sharks. Innocent borrowers must suffer money upon their own names without se- equally with those for whom little social curity on easy payments; strictly confiden- sympathy need be felt. The extent and chartial"; "Try us for money, any amount ad- acter of the business, those engaged in it, vanced and ample time given for repayment; and the proportion of real and fictitious need quick and confidential; no red tape," have a to which it ministers in our complex city life wonderful attraction. Few persons know are some of the questions that Dr. C. W. that to answer such advertisements means Wassam and Dr. Frank Julian Warne took in most cases jumping from the frying pan up for the bureau under the direction and

aster, from which recovery is well nigh impossible for a self-respecting poor man, but been obtained as yet, but a mass of informaalso moral shipwreck and sometimes the de- tion has been collected which will be supplestruction of the family. The profits of one mented by the work of other agencies. Govconcern alone apparently justified the spend- ernment employees in Washington, D. C.,-

handling a legitimate loan business. Other ally ceases for the necessities of the borrower. cities are beginning to act.

wages is possible on its present basis.

admirable social agency like the Provident inexcusable. Loan Society of New York, which last year loaned over \$10,000,000 at a rate not exceed- restraints, and though designed to protect the ing 12 per cent. per annum, a rate which per- weak and helpless, often operate to protect the mitted a moderate compensation to the cap-money-lenders from rational and sound comital investors, paid the operating expenses on petition. It is curious, but undoubtedly true, a basis of fair and adequate compensation to that lenders on salaries and wages assignthe employees of the society, and left a mod- ments secretly lobby for the enactment of erate surplus to be invested in real estate for such laws or against their repeal where the society's own use. Its social policy has they are in force. Legislation is probeen worked out with great care by its able posed in the bureau report, which would vice-president, Mr. Frank Tucker. His legitimatize the business of a salary-loan commethod is one that is generally regarded as pany and enable it to charge a rate based on a model for many similar agencies, and the the cost of capital, service, and risk of busibureau's investigation of salary loans owed ness. It would provide that such business be much to his co-operation, including the for- carried on subject to rigid publicity, and that mulation of the social principle upon which all charges be regulated by a public fiscal the salary-loan business may be logically con- authority, before whom the facts concerning sidered a part of the normally supervised fis- the cost of the business should be presented cal policy of the State.

the forms of security already mentioned should be judicially determined. may have household goods of value which some such legislation and the inauguration of he must continue to use and cannot put competition by companies organized on the in the possession of the lender. A social social principle of the Provident Loan Soagency meets this need in the form of a chat- ciety of New York City the so-called loan tel-mortgage loan company, which charges a sharks may be rendered as negligible a quanrate commensurate with its risks. In none of tity as the pawnbroker of questionable practhe cases cited, if St. Bartholomew's Loan tices of a decade ago.

a happy hunting ground for the loan com- Bureau had sufficient capital to meet all the panies,-have organized a loan company of demands for chattel-mortgages, need the rate their own on a mutual benefit plan. The charged under present business conditions in business men of Seattle have organized a New York City exceed 12 per cent. With committee of employers to devise a plan for the social agencies mentioned, provision usu-

Why should there not be another agency, Social economists and bankers may well under strict State supervision, as in the case ask whether the social organization of busi- of banks, savings institutions, and insurance ness which has evolved trusts, department companies, where the man with no real estate, stores, savings banks, and insurance institu- collateral, or personal goods of value, but tions of all kinds, has not failed to provide whose need is as great as that of those who for all the fiscal needs of the community, have the more acceptable kinds of security, while the business of lending on salary and may pledge his wages or his future earning power, with due protection of the rights The report of the bureau calls attention to of those dependent on him for support, and the nature of the transaction of a salary loan. borrow at rates that bear some just relation The man with real estate may mortgage his to the legitimate cost and risks of the busi-One who has stock or bonds or ness. The report in question does not indibusiness assets for collateral may borrow at cate what a fair rate would be in New the bank at slightly higher rates of interest; York City, but there is evidence that the one with valuable personal property of small money-lenders who charge from 200 to 800 bulk which he can pledge and leave in the per cent. per annum are guilty of gross expossession of the lender may find assistance ploitation of their patrons, whose legitimate at a pawnshop, where he pays a higher needs are preyed upon in the same manner rate of interest, but not necessarily more as is the reckless extravagance of those pathan the legitimate cost of the service ren- trons who are highly profitable, but from the dered. This is especially true if he uses an point of view of social welfare are wholly

The usury laws have proved ineffectual in periodical reports, and by whom the A borrower, however, who has none of equitableness of all charges to borrowers

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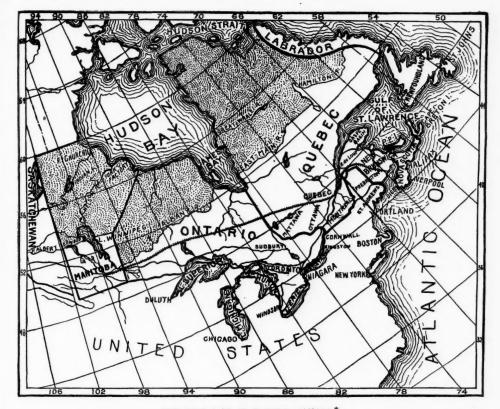
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THE NEW MAP OF EASTERN CANADA.* (Showing the new boundaries of the provinces of Quebec, Ontario, and Manitoba.)

QUEBEC, BRITAIN'S FRENCH EMPIRE IN AMERICA.

BY LOUIS E. VAN NORMAN.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER'S aggressive making a country, already as extensive as

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campaign in his home province, Quebec, France and Germany combined, assume the before the Dominion general election which dimensions of a continent,-of France, Gerhas just been held followed closely upon the many, Austria, and Italy taken together. tercentenary celebrations in the old city of Then the world, which had been hearing so A development exciting less much of the vast extent and the wonderful comment, but nevertheless of much signifi- resources of the Canadian West, suddenly cance, was the addition by the federal Par- awoke to the fact that, in Eastern Canada, liament to the domain of the province of touching the American border and but a few Quebec of nearly half a million square miles, hours' ride from the city of New York, there is an empire about which it knows comparatively nothing.

Americans speak respectfully, though with only uncertain knowledge, of La Salle, Marquette, Joliet, Vérendrye, and the other brave French spirits who explored our great Northwest. It came as a surprise, however, to the citizen of these United States tramping the

^{*}During the closing sessions of the Dominion Parliament, in the middle of July, a resolution was passed extending the boundaries of the provinces of Manitoba, Ontario, and Quebec to the shores of Hudson Bay, incorporating with these three provinces the territorial districts of Kewatin and Ungava. The latter was given to Quebec, except that narrow strip along the coast of Labrador, which will remain, as heretofore, a dependency of Newfoundland. The new alignment makes Quebec the largest province of the Dominion. Dominion.

to see the oft-repeated banner glorying in the ince. Three of its lakes, Mistassini, Chenames of the French explorers and pioneers bogomo, and Michikamau (even the names who, setting out from Quebec, voyaged down are unknown to Americans), approach Lake the Mississippi and founded so many of our Erie in size. In its forests, its mines, its fishlarger American cities. Champlain founded Quebec and Maison- rivers there is no geographical division in neuve Montreal, but we need to be reminded North America that can surpass it. Quebec of the historic truth that Detroit was estab- supplies a large proportion of all the timber lished by Cadillac, Chicago by Beaulieu, Du- used in the British Isles, and its forests are luth by DuLhut, Dubuque by the explorer already furnishing pulp for a goodly proporof that name, Milwaukee by Juneau, Peoria tion of the paper upon which American jourby Mallet, St. Paul by Guérin, St. Louis by nals are being printed. Since 1894 the pro-Laclede and Chouteau, Mobile by Pierre Le vincial government Department of Mines Moine d'Iberville, and New Orleans by Bien- has explored, reported, sold, and leased 122 ville, another Le Moine, all Frenchmen from different "water-powers," aggregating more Quebec. From an interest in the sources of than a million horsepower potentiality. their own history,-if for no other reason,-Americans should know more of Britain's The Laurentian range of mountains, one of French empire on this continent.

Canada, Quebec has the most distinctive partment store of minerals as yet comparacharacter. The western provinces are Eng- tively untouched. Quebec now supplies more lish-speaking and American in spirit, with a than 90 per cent. of the world's production nent, the prairie provinces of the Dominion, among the crude minerals, and graphite, ceis as like the American West as though not ment, and brick in the manufactured mineral even the flimsy wire fence separated British products, in vast quantities. Montreal is alfrom American soil. It is really a fence of ready drawing a large profit from slates and tariff and customs, nothing more. At heart building stone. There is not much coal, but and in spirit the great region which has Chi- the immense water-power development from cago, Minneapolis, and Winnipeg for its cap- the many great waterfalls will soon, in this itals is western American; in its press, its lan-electrical age, make the province quite indeguage, its clothes, and its sports. Ontario pendent of coal. To cite but one illustration: and the Maritime Provinces do not differ All the electric lighting and street-car and widely from New York and New England. factory power in the city of Quebec is sup-In Quebec, however, we have a distinctive plied from the Jacques Cartier River and the people. It is a European people only slightly falls of Montmorency, the latter nine miles modified by climate and geography. It is distant, a natural feature which, up to a few true, this people has also begun to be per- years ago, was simply an object of admirameated by the American spirit in business and tion for the tourist. politics, but it remains Gallic at heart, and Havre or Bordeaux.

the great rivers of the continent, each more province produces excellent qualities of

streets of Quebec while the city was en fête than 500 miles long, flow through the prov-We know that eries, and the stupendous water-powers of its

Quebec is a very old land geologically. the first bits of land on the continent to rise Of all the provinces of the Dominion of out of the primeval ocean, is a veritable detouch of real old England on the Pacific of asbestos. It also has gold, silver, iron, cop-Coast. The great central plain of the conti-per, lead, platinum, zinc, nickel, and mica

From dairy products the province realizes the city which is the focus of its history is an annual revenue of \$30,000,000, and from European, as continentally European as is its field and live-stock products \$85,000,000, although less than 5 per cent. of its land is In July last, as has already been said, by yet under cultivation. Instead of being a land act of Parliament, the 400,000 or more of perpetual ice and snow, as has been popsquare miles of the territory of Ungava, all ularly believed, the climate of Ouebec, even the eastern shore of the vast Hudson Bay, was on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, is annexed to Quebec, giving that province a really pleasant and stimulating. This northterritorial area of more than 800,000 square ern region has a lighter snowfall than the miles and making it the largest geographical cities of Ottawa and Montreal. It is in the division in the Dominion. It is a rich and latitude of England, Denmark, and Northern splendid province, Quebec, more richly en- France, and farther south than any part but dowed with natural resources than even its the tip of Norway. As an agricultural couninhabitants themselves as yet realize. Five of try Quebec has a bright future. Already the



A RESOURCE MAP OF EASTERN CANADA. (Issued by-the Dominion Department of the Interior.)

tobacco. large quantities. Quebec's available timber supply has been estimated at more than 177,-000,000 feet in an area of 225,000 square 1906. The provincial government has begun an intelligent and persistent campaign of colfor the fur hunter and the sportsman.

only capital, the railroad, and the captain of Lake St. John, about 200 miles north of the

wheat, ripened in the long hours of the strong industry to bring its boundless possibilities Canadian sunlight, besides barley, oats, rye, within the actual control of man. The St. corn, buckwheat, peas, beans, potatoes, and Lawrence River, with its canals making con-Apples, pears, plums, and other tinuous connection from Lake Superior to the small fruits thrive. Cheese is exported in Atlantic, is as yet the main highway of Quebec Province. Transportation is the crying need, transportation and the business organizer. When the French-Canadians have promiles. More than \$70,000,000 came in from duced as great a genius in the sphere of busithe fisheries during the twenty years ending ness as their beloved Laurier is in the field of statesmanship, then the day of the province will have arrived. There is a large and inonization, and the public domain is filling up creasing amount of American capital in the rapidly. Finally, the province is a paradise country, but more, much more, is needed. Railroads are being built, but more and more, Quebec, however, is as yet the land of and still more, railroads are what is needed to small farms and small factories, a land with- convert the vast natural wealth of the provout trusts, economically unorganized, needing ince to the use of mankind. The railroad to

city of Quebec, has already given an immense province, the American Gibraltar, the most impetus to colonization into this vast fertile picturesquely located city in North America, region. The Canadian "habitant" is an ex- in a region of great natural beauty, is growcellent workman, one of the best in the ing, though not so rapidly as Montreal, into world. The virtues of Champlain,—honesty, the life of the modern age. She used to be diligence, thrift, courage, piety, and content- one of the world's centers of the wooden shipment,-these are the virtues of Jean Baptiste building industry. She still retains her emito-day. Before many years the men of large nence as an ocean port and, while no longer vision and daring initiative will come to or- building ships, is busying herself in sending ganize and use this excellent industrial tool. lumber to Europe, and in manufacturing

into two parts, -one comprising the cities of tobacco. Quebec and Montreal, the other the rest of the province. true, but they have not yet attained the size or distinction to entitle them to any comparison with the two capitals,—Quebec, the cen-

cial metropolis of the Dominion.

the Old World. Montreal is the great imhundreds of millions. She has mills and factories which turn out or more living children. iron and steel, woolen and cotton goods, of her wealth is invested in enterprises out- the boundary of New Brunswick on the east side of the province of Quebec. Her capital- and has spilled over into Ontario on the ists recently built a railway in Cuba. They west. Several counties in the latter provwere the principal pioneers in the develop- ince already speak French exclusively and ment of electric power in Mexico and Guate- return French members to Ottawa. In the mala. They control or dominate the street- so-called "Eastern Townships," which after car companies in Detroit, Toledo, St. Paul, the American Revolutionary War were Engand other American cities as well as in lish beyond challenge, the people of English Havana, Jamaica, and Rio de Janeiro, and speech are now in a constantly dwindling two notable Montrealers,-Lord Strathcona minority. History has shown that in Quebec and Lord Mount Stephen,-hold a large in- English-speaking colonists frequently become terest in James J. Hill's railways.

The province of Quebec may be divided shoes, cotton, leather machinery, paper, and

It is not in the scope of this article to dis-There are other cities, it is cuss the geographical, economic, political, and social reasons why the Dominion of Canada has lagged behind the American Union in general economic advance, why its developter of sentiment, and Montreal, the commer- ment has come later, nor, even, why the development of the province of Quebec has Already the home of more than 350,000 been retarded. One thing, however, is cerpeople, and increasing at a rate which will tain: The future of the province of Quebec soon make her a rival of any American city must reckon with a Latin, not an English, in shipping and general trade, Montreal speaking population, for the province has beboasts of wealth unequaled by that of any come inevitably French,—using the term other city of her size in the world. Enjoy- French to denote the French-speaking Canaing the singular distinction of being a large dian, and the term English to indicate the ocean port, although a thousand miles inland Canadian of English speech. Each year sees from the Atlantic, she is also more than 300 the proportion larger in favor of the Frenchmiles nearer to Liverpool than is the city of speaking inhabitants. To-day, out of a popu-New York. More than one regular transat- lation of approximately 1,800,000, less than lantic line connects Montreal directly with 300,000 use English as their mother tongue.

It is a very simple and easily intelligible porting and exporting point of the Dominion economic law that is at work. The French and has become in a sense the central seaport are crowding out the English by the simple, for much of the western part of the United peaceful process of increasing more rapidly. States, the distance by water from Chicago The "habitants" marry at an early age, being 150 miles less than the rail distance and families of sixteen, eighteen, and twenty from Chicago to New York. Montreal is children are not uncommon among them the chief manufacturing center of Canada, The church encourages large families, and and in it converge the principal railway lines the provincial government still sets aside as of the Dominion. Montreal has capital,— a prize a generous strip of land for the head She has millionaires, of each household in which there are twelve

The rising tide of French population has wood pulp, paper, and leather. But the bulk extended over the entire province from near "Frenchified." One of the visiting regi-Quebec City, the sentimental center of the ments during the Tercentenary celebrations,

a Highland regiment from Sherbrooke, with province, the "habitant" has entered upon Scottish names and Scottish costumes, knew no other tongue but French. The French inthe church to be fruitful and multiply, or to the fact that French families are hardworking, shrewd, and frugal, that they are content with a competence. It is also accounted for by the fact that they are still in that stage of economic development in which children

are an asset, not a liability.

It should never be forgotten in discussing conditions and problems in Quebec that, up to the present, the French have always labored under the difficulty of occupying an inferior economic position. With the exception of the very few of noble rank who held control during the years of French domination, the entire bulk of the inhabitants was peasantry. This peasantry, under the stimulus of the splendid Canadian climate and resources and the example of the United States of America, has been gradually lifting itself out of this economic inferiority, until to-day it is fairly holding its own if not beating the English. With smaller families and the English drift away from the farms to the cities and to the great West, the dominant power is being shifted from English to French hands. Not that there is evident a contest, except the polite, silent, peaceful, but grim contest for race survival. France and England may never fight another battle, but on the plains of Quebec the inevitable law of population will make the French win.

As yet the large financial and industrial concerns in the province are in the hands of English-speaking people, men of large view and splendid initiative, but few in number and yearly becoming fewer. The French are learning. The "habitant" has for several generations been in those businesses and functions which touch the life of the great mass of the people, and these occupations have been gradually drifting into his hands. All the smaller distributing businesses, all the lower public functionaries, all the priests, and most of the physicians and lawyers are French. The habitant is already a winner in the economic game and is winning it Ameri-Louis Payette was only a can fashion. roor stone-mason, but by his own unaided efforts he rose high in the world. He built the Chateau Frontenac and has become the Mayor of Montreal. Now that technical and industrial schools have been established in Montreal and elsewhere throughout the a magnificent future?

the last stage of economic development.

The French are also more flexible and succrease is due not only to the command of cessful in politics than their English compatriots. They master both languages, and it is an accepted fact that Mr. Laurier, Mr. Lemieux, and Mr. Bourassa, all of French birth, are the best orators in English at Ottawa.

"Happy are the triumphs without vic-This, said a French gentleman to the writer, represents the attitude of the Frenchspeaking people in Canada. The Quebec Tercentenary celebration which was really in commemoration of the 150 years of French power in Quebec, from Champlain to Montcalm, was a celebration of peaceful victories, not of the victories of war. Other nations came to the New World for conquest or for gold; Champlain gave to America a settlement, to spread the glory of France and the peace of religion. A century and a half ago the lilies of France gave way to the union jack, but to-day it is a Frenchman who sways the destinies of the Dominion.

Materially, there can be no doubt that the French-Canadian is quite contented under British rule. Sentimentally, he looks toward France, although during recent years his devotion to the church has made him a little cold toward the oversea republic which has broken with Rome. We Canadians, said the Frenchman I have quoted above, cherish the hope of seeing Canada "playing in this New World the role played in the Old World by France. But our dream goes still further. We want French Canada to become the force that commands respect, the brain that thinks, the hand that accomplishes. We protest our loyalty to the British crown, but before the interest of the empire we place the interest of Canada and before all the rest the love of our province." "Are the French-Canadians really loyal to Great Britain?" an old French churchman was asked. you English let us alone," he replied.

Take a French-speaking population out of France and away from most of the problems and traditions that vex the Old World country, with nothing to undo, a new, magnificently endowed country as a heritage, living and working under the protecting egis of the British constitution, which it thoroughly respects, with no foreign complications to face, a birth-rate increasing by leaps and bounds, and a gradual permeation by the American spirit,-why should not French Canada have

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

EVIDENCES OF SWEDISH INFLUENCE IN LONGFELLOW'S "EVANGELINE."

ten by them in complete unconsciousness of Sweden are recorded. any external influence. The interesting reproduce actual scenes, reminiscences of affirmative answer appears to be forthcoming in the case of Longfellow's "Evangeline." Nathaniel Hawthorne has recorded, in his "American Notebooks," that he supplied the poet with the theme; but as regards Acadia, Longfellow himself admitted that he had never been in Nova Scotia, and that, as far as he remembered (at the time he was writing to a friend who had questioned him on the subject), the sources he relied on when describing Grand Pré were Judge Haliburton's "An Historical and Statistical Account of Nova Scotia" and the Abbé Raynal's work on the settlements in the East and West Indies. Now, as Mr. J. N. McIlwraith has pointed out in "A Book About and priest-ridden. Not in the whole country, one might venture to say, was there a farmsteading so comfortable as that which the poet bestows on Evangeline's father.' Therefore "the picture he paints of the Acadian bliss that prevailed at Grand Pré before the arrival of the British ships must have been drawn from some memory of his European travels." In the current number of Poet Lore Mr. Edward Thostenberg cites a number of passages from "Evangeline" which, when compared with the facts regarding the poet's interest in Sweden, its people, and its traditions, "indicate that his memory of that country and his knowledge of its language and literature lent color to almost every scene in Part I. of the poem."

As is well known, Longfellow, soon after he received his professorship of modern languages at Harvard (1835), sailed for Sweden, where he devoted the ensuing summer to Scandinavian studies. In the North

THERE have been well-authenticated American Review for July, 1837, he pubcases of supposed plagiarism in which lished an article on Bishop Tegnér's "Frithmusical composers have satisfactorily demon- iof's Saga," in the introductory portion of strated that the criticised passages were writ- which some of the impressions of his stay in

His recollections center mainly about two question arises, "Can a poet unconsciously thoughts: the thought of the gloom and solitude reproduce actual scenes, reminiscences of of a forest landscape in Sweden, on the one travel, in a poem admittedly fictitious?" An hand, and, on the other, the "primeval simaffirmative answer appears to be forthcoming plicity," the idyllic life of the peasant population. A typical Swedish landscape is pictured in these words: "You pass out from the gate of the city, and, as if by magic, the scene changes to a wild, woodland landscape. Around you are forests of fir. Overhead hang the long, fanlike branches, trailing with moss, and heavy with red and blue cones. . . . On a wooden bridge you cross a little silver stream. Anon you come forth into a pleasant and sunny land of farms."

> Now this is precisely the kind of landscape described in the opening lines of "Evangeline ":

> This is the forest primeval. The murmuring pines and the hemlocks,

> Bearded with moss and in garments green, indistinct in the twilight,

> Stand, like Druids of old, with voices sad and prophetic,

> of Acadian farmers,

Waste are those pleasant farms, and the farmers forever departed!

In noticing the more prominent features in the religious life of a Swedish village, Longfellow says: "Frequent, too, are the village churches, standing by the roadside. . . Near the churchyard gate stands a poor-box . . . with a sloping wooden roof to keep off the rain."

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The "poor-box," sloping roof (penthouse), and "roadside" are all met with in the following lines of "Evangeline":

"Under the sycamore tree were hives overhung by a penthouse,

Such as the traveler sees in regions remote by the roadside,

Built o'er a box for the poor or the blessed image of Mary."

The significance of these parallels is obvious. Who is the "traveler," if not Longfellow himself, and what "regions remote" does he have in mind if not the rural districts of Sweden?

It seems almost certain that another of bride in flocks of sheep and in cattle. Be-Tegnér's works, "The Children of the sides all these comparisons,—Mr. Thosten-Lord's Supper," furnished material for some berg submits many which lack of space pre-of the descriptive passages in "Evangeline." vents reproduction here,—there is Longfel-Father Felician in the latter poem and the low's own remark, made ten or twelve years parish priest in the former are described in before he wrote "Evangeline": "There is king's manifesto to the villagers, the women reigns over that Northern land, almost priare pictured as waiting in the churchyard, meval solitude and stillness." "Perhaps, decorating the graves of the dead,-practi- says Mr. Thostenberg, "he had waited all cally an adaptation of the following lines those years for conditions to arise under from "The Children of the Lord's Supper": which he might most favorably carry out his

Swept and clean was the churchyard. Adorned with a leaf-woven arbor Finally, the scene of the reunion

each cross of iron

Hung was a fragrant garland, new-twined by the hands of affection.

It is further to be noticed that Longfellow makes use of certain words and phrases. peculiar to peasant life in Sweden; for example: thatch-roofs, projecting gables, the wooden latch on the house door and the wooden bars on the barn doors, the horn bows on the notary's glasses, the wooden shoes of Michael the fiddler, and the dower of the

almost identical terms. Again, when the something patriarchal still lingering about English guard from the ships march up to rural life in Sweden, which renders it a fit the church at Grand Pré to announce the theme for song. Almost primeval simplicity

Finally, the scene of the reunion of the . Stood its old-fashioned gate; and within upon lovers is laid, as we know, in Philadelphia,

> hence in the immediate vicinity of the very spot where the Swedes had planted their first colony, in 1638, and so close to their church that from this place Evangeline could hear the singing of Swedish hymns as she entered the door of the almshouse:

Distant and soft on her ear fell the chimes from the belfry of Christ Church,

While, intermingled with these, across the meadows were wafted

Sounds of psalms, that were sung by the Swedes in their church at Wicaco.

THE REAL PRINCE BULOW.

of the very few Continental statesmen, -indeed, almost the only one,-whose speeches and views frequently attain to headlines and double columns in the British and American press. As the man officially responsible for the utterances, views, and "interviews" of the German monarch, Prince Bülow has, during the past few weeks, loomed very large in the interest of the entire world.

What manner of man is this German statesman, this lineal successor to Bismarck? A careful, appreciative character sketch of him by Sydney Garfield Morris appears in a recent issue of the Nineteenth Century and After. Prince Bülow, says Mr. Morris, is essentially a phrase-maker.

Many of his phrases have become international catchwords like those of Bismarck and Disraeli; and his opinions are quoted and criticised as having an importance to Europe equaled only by those of some four or five rulers and outstanding personalities with whom the general public is far better acquainted. All his movements are carefully chronicled, and every

THE present German Chancellor is one declaration of policy receives the gravest attention, both within and beyond the limits of his own country.

> Speaking of the official problems and difficulties facing the German Chancellor, Mr. Morris says:

> Prince Bülow is now in his eleventh year of office,-from 1897 to 1900 as Foreign Secretary, and thence onward as Chancellor of the empire. Most of his critics ignore two facts in their survey: Firstly, the terrible difficulties,—especially with regard to foreign affairs,-which beset him on every hand, difficulties not of his own making, for he either inherited them from the former Chancellor or encountered them afresh from a too-impulsive sovereign, bent on being to a great extent his own Foreign Minister and easily influenced by other counsels than those of his responsible advisers. Secondly, that German politics cannot under any circumstances be measured by British standards, and that, therefore, thanks to the hopeless division of parties, the predominant influence of the crown, and many other factors, much that would be incomprehensible in English parliamentary life is a simple necessity of political existence in Germany. His eight years as Chancellor have been practically one long series of conflicts,with the Socialists on home government, with



UNDER PERSONAL RULE IN GERMANY. (Bülow as the lightning conductor on the toyal residence at Berlin.)

From Wahre Jacob (Stuttgart).

some hostile court influence on foreign affairs, with the Center on colonial questions, and, finally, with extremists of all parties, who would cheerfully wreck the empire in order to carry out some theory of their own, or to serve the particularist" interests of their special state as against the welfare of the whole. But in spite of all this he can look back on a great deal of good work accomplished, -accomplished, too, in the teeth of difficulties.

As to the character of the man and his personal appearance, we are told that perhaps the first thing to strike any one is the contrast between his appearance in private and in public.

It is a great contrast between the imperturbable, almost cynical attitude assumed in public and the gracious, kindly, chivalrous nature revealed to those who know the real man,-a nature retaining the magic charm of sincerity and singleness of heart, in spite of that wide knowledge of the world and brilliant culture which have made him one of the foremost diplomatists in Europe.

In personal appearance the Chancellor is a worthy representative of that Mecklenburg aristocracy the gallant bearing of whose members made such an impression on the great Napoleon that he said to his marshals: "I can make you into kings, but not into Mecklenburg nobles." Tall, with a stately carriage of the head and shoulders which gives him grace and distinction, he has the broad brow of intellect, and a mouth and chin (clean-shaven except for the soldierly mustache) which show courage, energy, and decision. But it is the eyes which arrest attention,-eyes beautiful and fearless, that meet you with a directness and sincerity rare indeed in any class, but for a diplomatist almost unique. It is a face steadfast, proud, and self-reliant, yet with a sunny-tempered kindness and grace in it which wins straight to the heart.

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GERMANY'S SERIOUS FINANCIAL DILEMMA.

takes recourse to addressing the nation through the means of a signed article in the periodical press, then one may be quite sure that the theme is big, important, and commanding. An instance of the kind just now presents itself: In one of Germany's leading monthly magazines, the Deutsche Rundschau, of Berlin, appears an article on the pressing necessity of reforming the empire's finances, by his Excellency the Imperial Minister of Finance, Herr Reinhold Sydow. He says:

The putting in order of the imperial finances is a vital question for the German Empire and its component states. It must be solved, and solved now, since postponement can but make the solution more difficult, I feel confident that the recognition of this need will appeal in its

ATHEN a European cabinet minister full seriousness to the nation and to the national Parliament. It seems to me scarcely conceivable, that the welfare, perhaps the stability of the German Empire, created and welded to-gether at the cost of so much work, idealism, self-sacrifice, and blood, should be exposed to risk because the German people, in spite of its increasing prosperity, refuses to provide the means necessary for the empire's preservation.

> At the close of the year 1906 there was a deficit of 28,000,000 marks, in the national treasury, 1907, showed one of 41,000,000, and for 1908 the estimate points to 75,000,-000. Meanwhile, the national debt has been growing. The funded debt, only 72,000,-000 marks thirty years ago, has now reached the sum of four and a quarter billions, and about one billion more will have to be borrowed for expenditures to which the coun

short-term treasury bonds, for which the cur- national defense.

evident; he advocates that the flooding of five years. the money market with great quantities of As one of the means of increasing the im-

borrowing policy be completely changed. Herr Sydow admits that to some extent borrowing must be resorted to, so that the present generation may not have to pay too heavily for certain benefits now being prepared for the next, such as widening the canal between the North Sea and the Baltic. building up the fleet, and strengthening the fortifica-But there tions. remain regular current outlays to be dealt with

try is pledged during the next five years. Be- which must be met from year to year, first sides, there is a floating debt, payable in and foremost among them those incurred for

rent year's budget demands a maximum of How economies might be effected, it is 475,000,000 marks. The condition of the difficult to imagine. In the first place, the money market in late years has brought about government has decided to increase the a constant rise in the rate of interest on gov- salaries and house-allowances of its civil offiernment securities, while at the same time cials. Next, Parliament is demanding higher such securities have declined in price. Not pay for the country's soldiers and sailors. A only this, but countries poorer than Germany law has been passed reducing the duty on show better figures in respect to loans and sugar. A large sum must be set apart toward interest, take Italy, for example. Her 3½ debt-cancellation. The imperial fund which per cent. bonds stand at 104.5, but Ger- helps the maintenance of the national oldmany's only at 92.25. And strange to say, age-and-disability pension system will be exthe country's finances have been going from hausted by 1912, and must then be replenbad to worse during a period of peace, when ished. Certain methods of revenue produc-German commerce and industry have devel-tion are very unpopular, and will probably oped quite extraordinarily, when the state have to be given up, like the tax on railway of agriculture has been healthy, when the tickets, for instance. And then there is the prosperity of the individual has risen, and constant bugbear of the said "deferred" conwhen, in fact, all ranks of the population tributions of the sundry federated states to have attained a higher scale of comfort and the imperial exchequer, which for the years prosperity than they ever enjoyed before. 1906 to 1909 may be estimated at 180,000,-The Minister lays down four broad prin- 000 marks. Altogether, declares this authorciples upon which the badly needed finance ity, so far from any hope of economics existreforms should be based. Equalization of ing, the question will arise how to provide expenditure and revenue he admits to be self- half a billion marks annually for the next

short-term treasury bonds be stopped; he perial revenues, his Excellency suggests heavcalls for a readjustment of the financial rela- ier taxation on tobacco, brandy, and beer. tions between the empire and its several states, Salt is too much of a necessity of life to be some of whose contributions toward imperial taxed any further, he maintains, and the expenses are "deferred"; he desires that the status of the sugar tax was settled at the time



"HIGH FINANCE" IN GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

THE CZAR: "My barrel organ is better: it will play as I like." BULOW: "No, my man is better; when I squeeze him, out comes the cash." From Wahre Jacob (Stuttgart).

of the vention.

Brandy, tobacco, and beer remain as especially suited for additional imposts, since they are not only articles of general popular consumption, but of enjoyment pure and simple, and since submission of the consumers to such imposts would therefore to a certain extent be voluntary in character. The assessment of articles of enjoyment is indeed much smaller in Germany than in other large countries. Brandy and to-bacco are subject to far higher levies in freetrade England, as well as in Austria and in France, than in the German Empire. In England, the rates on beer are also much higher, and Southern Germany proves that it could support larger assessment without prejudice to quality or bulk of consumption. In the present financial situation, the German Empire cannot cover the immense deficiency to be made up without strong recourse to brandy, tobacco, and beer.

But the imposts on the articles just named the manufacturers and traders. Neither tributions to the imperial exchequer. must an increased tax on wines put the vintmost heavily upon the lower and middle pire.

recent international sugar con- classes, or upon persons of small and moderate fortune.

> In order to equalize things, it seems to me imperative that the revenue derivable from articles of consumption be supplemented by levies aimed at personal property. . . . As the most appropriate way of assessing which I recommend a general duty, affecting all heirs, on inheritances. . . The already existing imperial testamentary duties for collateral heirs may remain untouched . . . and fortunes up to 10,000 or 20,000 marks exempted. Personally, I am firmly convinced that financial improvement on the sole basis of taxing articles of consumption is a sheer impossibility, and that the addition of a general inheritance tax is a sine qua non.

This species of impost could be established without interfering with the existing rights of the individual German states of raising similar taxes. But imperial legacy duties still not sufficing to complete the necessary must be arranged in such a way that they national finance reform, the said individual may fall on the general public and not ruin states must be asked to increase their con-

Economic changes of so great a scope will ners out of commission. Luxuries,—as dis- not, Germany's Minister of Finance believes, tinguished from "articles of enjoyment," be effected without a lot of political unrest, used by the wealthier members of the com- for the different political parties may be munity, should likewise be taxed; only it has trusted to make capital of the situation with been found that luxuries do not yield much the object of gaining advantages over, and revenue, which in their case is subject to concessions from, one another. There are high expense of collection. It looks, there- also the interests of the individual states to fore, as if the burden threatened to weigh be considered, and their relations to the em-

COUNT ZEPPELIN, A HERO TO THE GERMAN PEOPLE.

THE extraordinary and world-wide inter- ideas, and the German nation now rewards him est aroused by the recent remarkable performance of Count Zeppelin and his airship was heightened by the circumstance that the daring and resourceful aeronaut had passed the age of three-score and ten. The truly admirable,-we may say inspiring,personality of this German inventor is warmly pictured by Hugo Eckener, his collaborator and assistant for many years, in a recent issue of Nord und Süd. The first portion of the article is devoted to the technical details of construction of the airship; the last deals with the man himself. From this we quote:

Count Zeppelin is not a mere inventor for the

German people; he is their hero. "Work, do not despair!" This Carlylean motto has never been better exemplified than in the person of Count Zeppelin. Those who know must be touched by the struggles and suffer-

for them by the greatness of the triumph they are preparing for him. Scorn and opposition greeted him when he, the "layman," the old cavalry officer, conceived in the early '90's, the project of his "rigid" airship. He had to fight step by step, by tenacious effort, for recognition of the many,—even the smallest,—technical and "aërological" conceptions that he proposed His untiring energy in unraveling the thousand problems confronting him, his undaunted zeal to secure disciples for his theories, his brave front in face of poverty, envy, and misconception, were truly to be admired. And whoever was present at Allgan (January 17, 1906) when, erect like an oak in a storm, he stood undis-mayed beneath the wreck of his second airship, at a time which brought him other sore trials as well, must have bowed in reverence before such strength and greatness of soul. He towered to truly heroic proportions those sad spring months following that catastrophe, when, in the face of the whole world, he built his ship once more with his last resources, and with this act, ings of this rare character in the cause of his which finally brought him success, he conquered

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the hearts and sympathies of all, the world over, and became the darling of the millions, who ever long to open their souls wide to a hero and leader.

Herr Eckener gives a few characteristic incidents illustrating Zeppelin's modesty and humanity.

It was in October, 1906. We accompanied the Count to witness the first ascension of his third The second was a wreck; his last hope hung upon this new one. Would it succeed? We sat there meditative and anxious, no one disposed to speak a word. Then the Count, turning to his nepnew, asked whether the men on the "Prahm" had had something to eat, and had arrangements been made for the reception of Miss X-, and half a dozen further evidences of the most attentive care for the welfare of That in the next hour his own fate would be decided did not seem to concern him. It succeeded! The first thing he did was to sail to his brother, who was lying ill at Constance. And the brother listened, rejoicing to the murmur of the air-screws above the house and smiled happily. A few days later he peacefully passed away. Love and kindliness are the fundamental traits of Zeppelin's character, and it must, indeed, have been his own nature from which he steadily drew his faith in the success of the good cause. Sunny temperaments are not an easy prey to pessimism. Yet if hours came, -and they did come,-when he wanted to abandice, his glowing patriotism, in which all his persist.

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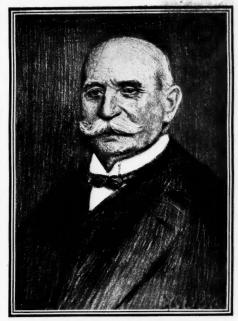
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COUNT ZEPPELIN, "CONQUEROR OF THE AIR."

don his efforts and yield to the general preju- altruistic feelings culminate, compelled him to

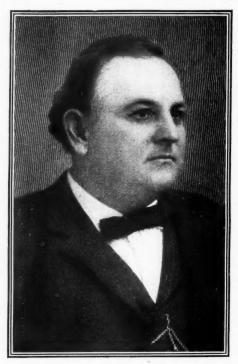
THE CLEVELAND STREET-RAILWAY TANGLE.

looked-for paragraphs have been added to it, method of securing reasonable rates. and its close seems still a long way off. Sketched briefly, the history of the affair may be stated as follows:

Under the State law of Ohio, street-railway franchises can only be granted for periods of twenty-five years. The old company, the Cleveland Electric Railway Company, had at various times secured franchises, the average life of which, at the close of 1907, was conceded by the company to be less than four years. By the so-called "consent law," a company, having once secured the consent of abutting property owners of any street,

WRITING in the August number of the chises ran out. Any new company, however, Quarterly Journal of Economics, wishing to bid for the franchises, must pre-Mr. E. W. Bemis, of the City of Cleveland sent to the Council the consent of more than Water Department, said, in the opening sen- one-half of the property owners on each tence of his article on "The Street-Railway street of the proposed route. Consequently Settlement in Cleveland," "A most re- the only effective plan open to such new commarkable chapter of street-railway history in pany is to find a new route along streets not this country has just come to an end in occupied by an existing company. This plan Cleveland." Events have shown that, so far was adopted by Mayor Tom L. Johnson from the chapter being ended, many un- soon after his election in 1901 as the best

Any control of rates by a State commission was out of the question, for had such a commission been created it would surely have been manned by friends of the existing street rail-ways. The remedy of municipal ownership, to which the Mayor is thoroughly committed in principle, was also out of the question, because not allowed by State law. The course adopted of fighting a monopoly with a competitor has been so universally condemned by experience that Mr. Johnson was careful to introduce safeguards against consolidation with the existing company, which during several years of warfare proved absolutely sufficient for the purpose. . . . The method adopted was that of the need not again secure them when its fran- organization of a street-railway company on or-



MAYOR TOM L. JOHNSON, OF CLEVELAND.

dinary lines, with full power to sell stock for its legitimate purposes and operate its road.

This competitive experiment was hedged about by three great difficulties: (1) To secure consents even on streets where there were no tracks; (2) to get into the heart of the city where there were no tracks; (3) to raise money. All these difficulties were overcome, notwithstanding the fact that "tens of thousands of dollars was spent by the old company in paying property owners to refuse consents to the new company." Mayor Johnson himself, in company with the editor of the Press, the principal evening paper, at least as regards circulation, guaranteed 6 per cent. dividends on the stock. Later the legality of the Mayor's holdings was challenged, and he withdrew his guaranties. Ultimately popular subscriptions, mostly in small sums, of over \$1,000,000 were secured, and the first cars were run on the new lines on November 1, 1906. A year later its business had increased to 696,876 fares, and in March last had reached 1,033,609.

chises to run at three-cent fares having been forced out of business by the courts, there remained but two of these in the field,-viz.,

the Forest City Railway and the Low Fare The former was leased to the Company. Municipal Traction Company, which by agreement operated cars on the tracks of the Low Fare Company. After having declined an offer by the City Council to purchase it in 1905, the Cleveland Electric Company Railway agreed, in 1907, to consider a proposal to sell its interests and appointed a representative, Mr. Johnson being appointed the representative of the City Council. Open sessions were arranged and nearly 100 meetings were held. It was agreed that the properties of the Forest City and Low Fare companies should be accepted at their actual cost: and the contest therefore was limited to the value to be assigned to the Cleveland Electric Railway Company, which property was to be taken over as from January 1, 1908. The amount finally paid to this company was \$22,184,131, and to the other two companies \$1,805,600.

Three transactions occurred simultaneously on April 27, 1908. . . . (1) The sale of all the properties of the Forest City and the Low Fares companies, at the par value of the stock and of the liabilities, to the old company, the Cleveland Electric Railway Company; (2) the passage by the City Council of the so-called guaranty franchise to the Cleveland Electric Railway Company, and (3) the lease of the property and rights of the latter to the Municipal Traction Company.

On the following day all people were carried free upon the street-car lines of the city, and, writes Mr. Bemis in his article (from which the foregoing summary has been made), "it is expected that this will be the custom every year hereafter on that day, or on April 27, as a memorial of the interesting event." Mayor Johnson, addressing a large meeting of representative citizens at the Chamber of Commerce on the night of April 27, said:

We have been struggling for something even beyond the accomplishment of three-cent fares, or municipal ownership, or the city's ownership of the streets, or any of those questions. We are trying, this people is trying, to set an example that others may follow in self-government, in some plan by which people living in great congested centers can govern themselves in the way that the greatest happiness will come to them. This is our big object. . . . To the great public and this Council, who have helped in this work, I say that we are proud of being a part of it. . . . I am glad to take a humble part in it, and I would rather, my Certain concerns that had obtained fran- friends, leave to those little grandchildren of mine the feeling that this community, which has trusted me, will never have occasion to regret it, than to leave them any other heritage on pany, was referred to a committee of the way Company). Cleveland's street-railway Chamber of Commerce and evoked much hoshistory is still in the making.

It is the unexpected that happens,—at tile criticism therein. The referendum com-Cleveland as at other places. On the morn-mittee voted against the grant by 167 votes ing of October 23 last the Cleveland papers to 129; and the citizens, as stated above, also appeared with big headlines: "THE PEOPLE registered an adverse vote of more than 600. WIN. MAYOR BEATEN BY 605"; "JOHN- On November 12 announcement was made SON GOES DOWN TO DEFEAT WHEN in the daily press that receivers had been ap-SUREST OF VICTORY." The wisdom of the pointed for the property of the Municipal proposed ordinance, making a grant of such Traction Company and the Cleveland Railwide powers to the Municipal Traction Com- way (formerly the Cleveland Electric Rail-

THE MACHINE-GUN IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

the Secretary of War to

devise a form of organization for machine-guns to be attached to regiments of infantry, to write the necessary manual or manuals for its instruction and government, and to organize a provisional machine-gun company to exemplify the organization and manual.

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Captain Parker (familiarly known as "Machine-Gun Parker" from his expert knowledge of this arm) was furnished with all the requisite officers and men, animals and material, and was afforded unlimited facilities in the matters of drill, instruction, and administration. The manual has been prepared, and, after having been approved by a board of infantry officers, has been transmitted to the War Department. In the Journal of the Military Service Institution Captain Parker gives his reasons for some of the regulations proposed on the manual, and explains why he rejected certain proposals from other infantry officers. Of these latter, one proposed that "the new element should be a mixed outfit, armed partly with

IT is nearly forty years since the employ- machine-guns and partly with small pieces of ment of the mitrailleuse in the Franco- artillery." Another suggested that "one German conflict revealed to the world an- company of infantry should be taken from other addition to the death-dealing instru- each existing regiment and equipped with ments of modern warfare. In the interim machine-guns." A third proposal was "that, inventions of a similar kind have multiplied; instead of a separate form of organization, and now there are numbers to choose from, the machine-guns should be issued directly to ranging from those discharging bullets at the infantry and cavalry; consolidated with the rate of 400 or more a minute to others these arms of the service." These proposifiring solid cast-iron and steel shot, explosive tions, says Captain Parker, evidenced a conshells, and canister, and piercing steel plates fusion of ideas. There was a failure to at a distance of thousands of yards. The separate the functions of the different arms machine-gun having "made good," the prob- of the service and to discriminate between lem is what to do with it,—that is to say, technical training and tactical employment. to which branch of the army shall it be assigned, and what form of organization shall thing, and it must be the best we can make it. the machine-gun service take. In January Tactical employment is another and a differlast Captain John H. Parker, of the Twenty- ent thing, and it is within the discretion of eighth Infantry, U. S. A., was directed by the commanding officer to whom the detachment reports for duty." Therefore,

> after mature consideration, it seemed best not to take away the guns from the infantry and cavalry, not to lessen the authority of commanding officers of regiments and posts, but to insure that they shall have at their disposal units which can perform the functions for which they are designed.

> It has been found from experience that, just as for the signal corps, the hospital. corps, or any other technical service, selected men will be necessary for the machine-gun service. As to the technical instruction to be given,

> it cannot be expected that all officers of infantry will be qualified, or willing to qualify them-selves, for this duty. The proposed machine-gun service must be in addition to the infantry and cavalry. Hence vacancies will be created. These should be distributed pro rata to the different arms of the service, in order that all may share equally in the benefit.

> As far as field officers of machine-gun service are concerned. Captain Parker considers that (we quote his own words here):

lieved to possess the greatest aptitude for this duty, and should be assigned to department and army headquarters, as are signal officers, and placed in charge of the machine-gun service in order to develop it to the point of highest effi-It would be better to make all the officers of the machine-gun service permanent appointments, in a separate line of promotion, with a technical course of instruction, backed by technical examinations peculiar to their own line of duty.

we subjoin some of the more interesting items guns act in company. in Captain Parker's article.

The unit suitable for technical instruction in time of peace must be such that we are assured of having the very best fighting-machine unit

The experience of the world indicates that machine-guns should not be employed singly, but in pairs, at least. . . . The smallest unit to be assigned to a regiment and capable of supplying a subdivision to each battalion of that regiment is six guns, organized in three platoons of two guns each.

In time of war each of the peace platoons time of war.

they should be permanent appointments, se-would be expanded by one gun, making a com-lected by the President from those officers be-pany of nine guns,—the correct proportion, pany of nine guns,—the correct proportion,—with four officers. This expansion can be quickly made, and with the minimum deterioration of efficiency; for we have the necessary officers, trained pointers, and packers; we have the guns in the ordnance storehouse, and we can always buy the mules. With trained packers it is not a great task to break in green mules in an old pack-train. . . . The company thus expanded would be attached to brigade headquarters, its platoons being distributed thence by direction of the brigade commander to his regiments. The captain takes tactical control only With regard to the fighting unit for war, when the brigade commander directs that the

> Captain Parker states that out of 142 officers who have been connected with machinegun experiments for the past three years, 119 were in favor of a separate organization of machine-gun units for technical instruction, and of attaching them to the regiments for tactical employment. The proposed system has the decisive advantage that the same commanding officers who handle the machinegun units in peace will supervise them in

IRELAND COMING INTO HER OWN.

F any evidence were needed to show that time in her history she is approaching the funthings are actually beginning to mend in damental essential of a nation—unity. the Emerald Isle, the mere fact of the appearance of such an article as that on "The New between north and south is no longer a living Ireland," by Maude Radford Warren, in issue. An Independent Orange League now Collier's for November 7, would of itself be addresses itself "to all Irishmen whose counample testimony. Ten years ago,—indeed, try stands first in their affections." There five years ago, -one would have scanned the has arisen a feeling of interdependence and magazines and newspapers in vain for "An unity among all Irishmen, and a tendency to optimistic report on what that brave little put first the good of the country," country is doing to find the way to political and religious unity, and to economic inde- "Seething Pot," and seething she is. pendence," which is how the subtitle of the article in questions reads. Says this writer:

To the casual observer Ireland may still seem a most distressful country. The ratio of her insane is higher than that of any other country; twice as many die of consumption as do in England: 5,000,000 acres of land are barren, and the 15,000,000 of fruitful area is divided into 500,-000 holdings, 200,000 of which are uneconomic.

. . . The railways are miserably organized and charge one-third more for freight rates than do English railways. Twelve million pounds is spent annually on imported goods that could associations, shopkeepers, and farm laborers, all just as well be made at home. . . And, above all, nearly 40,000 of her strongest go yearly to America.

And yet this brave little country, whose causes have always been measured by their defects, is coming into her own. . . . Slowly, by remembering that importance to a country is not

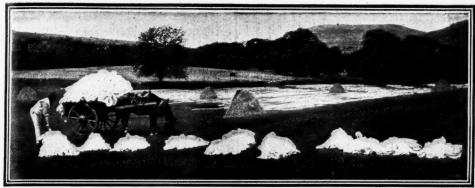
The great political and religious division

Ireland has been aptly described as the

Commissioners have investigated the Irish railways, with a possible view of consolidating them under state control. The government of Dublin Castle has been overhauled; even the workings of the Congested Districts Board and the Department of Agriculture have been investigated, to say nothing of the administration of the Poor law.

But all this "official ferment is as nothing when compared with the unofficial.'

Newspapers and priests, peeresses and village are working to regenerate Ireland. . . . The government will build a four-roomed cottage for a laborer for £135. A baroness will guarantee to sell all the linen embroidered on her estate. The National Board of Education is put-ting better books into the schools. Whether one looks at the hard-tufted carpets of given by a king, but by looking to herself . . . Donegal, the boats of Kerry and Cork, or the she is being recreated from within. For the first plows of Wexford, it all spells progress.



From Collier's Weekly.

ONE OF IRELAND'S CHIEF PRODUCTS. LINEN BLEACHING ON BELFAST GREEN.

Naturally the land question is uppermost. The Wyndham Land act of 1903 placed the sum of £100,000,000 (\$500,000,000) at the disposal of landlord and tenant. Every landlord who sold land to a tenant was to receive a bonus of 12 per cent. on the purchasemoney. The understanding was that for the first three years the outlay should not exceed It aims £5,000,000 a year; but the land-hungry tenants could not be supplied fast enough, and land to the value of £20,000,000 (\$100,000,-000) was actually sold within eighteen months. In the west, however, where the poverty is worst, many of the landlords refuse to sell their immense grazing ranches, and the people have to starve on five or seven acre holdings of bog lands. At the present rate of progress it will probably be twenty years before the peasants completely own the land. But a hopeful view is taken by all.

"Aha," said the peasant father of a new son, "manny's the time I have sat at me cabin door, lookin' wistful at the pitatie in me hand, thinkin' dare I ate it mesilf, or must I give it to the pig that pays the rint. There will be no such difficulty as that for the young lad, you mark

It is curious to notice that the old political parties,-both the Unionists and the Nationalists,-have lost their hold on the people of Ireland. The two chief factors in national unity are the Sinn Fein (pronounced Shin Fain, and meaning "Ourselves Alone") and the Gaelic League. The former includes the following among its comprehensive proiects:

build up manufactures. It must be a crime for an Irishman to purchase imported goods when he can buy Irish-made. Irish capital must be kept in Ireland. People's banks must be formed, as in Germany, Belgium, Italy, and Switzerland.

Irish-American capitalists must be invited to help develop the country industrially. The bogs must be drained, and the beet-sugar industry must be developed.

The Gaelic League has nearly 1000 branches throughout the country, and these are supported by the farthings of the poor.

to keep the Irish from excitement, and from hectic politics; to work for temperance and antiemigration; to puncture the shams and lies that are part of the many banes of Irish life; to foster honesty and direct thinking.

Numerous associations exist for the industrial development of the country,-lace-making, silk embroidery, and similar industries are being fostered. The work of Sir Horace Plunkett calls for special notice. Eighteen years ago he started his co-operative movement (1890) by establishing a co-operative creamery.

To-day the co-operative system is in force all over Ireland. There are

more than 800 societies with a membership of 80,000 . . . more than 300 creameries, close to 100 agricultural banks, and some 250 credit societies, which place capital at the disposal of small farmers and laborers on easy terms.

Nine years ago the government organized the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, and Sir Horace Plunkett was made vice-president. This works hand in hand with the Congested Districts Board, established to relieve the people of the depressed west.

And now, Ireland, having given 4,000,000 Ireland, with her splendid resources, must of her people,-the best half of herself,-to America, considers that America may justly be asked to give in return some of her capital for investment. "She does not want charity from us, but co-operation."

IS AUTHORITY TO GIVE WAY TO SYMPATHY?

A CONTRIBUTION to what is fre- pay respect, we deprive respect of any real quently called "the literature of protest," appears in the Roman fortnightly magazine, L'Italia Moderna. Written by Signor Isauto Acclive, this article has for its object the denunciation of authority, but is not conceived in a solely iconoclastic spirit, for Signor Acclive's fundamental motive is evidently humanitarian, his views in some particulars resembling Count Tolstoi's. For authority, our Italian would wish to see substituted tolerance, indulgence, kindness, -" pardon," in a word, as he finally characterizes the sum of these various attributes. But the right and duty of the individual exercise his reasoning faculties the full must be recognized as paramount before any improvement on the individual's present state of mental slavery is likely to come about.

In the whole movement of contemporary thought on social questions I see a sustained fight against authority in all its forms. The literary or scientific genius, however loudly ac-claimed to-day, may be repudiated to-morrow, because criticism assumes the function of judging systematically the works of the greatest living authors upon their merits. And this is a great blessing, since we must fight authority for the sake of fighting authority, which calls for destruction because it is a force that does not consent to being judged by all people. . . . War upon authority as such must be the watchword of every sensible person. There must be an end to blind admiration; there must be no heights incapable of measurement. Man must learn to consider himself as a pair of scales, weighing everything, while, however, freely allowing his own estimates to be weighed by others. The right of judgment should not be a privilege, but everybody ought to feel that society expects an opinion from him.

Although this writer entitles his article "The Psychology of Authority," he does not actually attempt to analyze the essence and composition of authority, but confines himself principally to denying the necessity of its existence. Defining the thing itself, he says:

What is authority? Our elders and our priests and our whole official tribe tell us that authority is-authority. But, I exclaim, what is it? It is a kind of superiority that demands respect. But what do you mean by superiority that de-mands respect? Whatever is superior stands far beyond any need of enforcing itself. Besides, respect is not one of the things that can be enforced, just as love cannot be enforced. When we say: You must respect such and such a person, we mean: if you do not behave to the advantage of that person, you will be persecuted, punished. When we say: you shall

value it might have. If respect be a sense of compliance, one can feel it only for one whom one loves. Those who cry "teach respect" are tyrants or dolts, because the only thing that can be taught is love. Who loves, respects.

Signor Acclive assails paternal authority with especial vigor, believing its very assertion a confession of weakness, and declaring the most vicious fathers to be the most exacting and at the same time great sticklers for the dominance of a father's sacred authority. Of course the father finds this attitude a very convenient one, because he can squander all the money he ought to leave to his children, just as he pleases, in the happy knowledge that when they grow up they will have no right to call him to account for his sinful extravagance. Better a thousand times that a father should take his paramours into his house than that his son should have the presumption to remind him of his duties! So radically wrong are children brought up,this Italian philosopher goes on to say,-that many a boy will bewail his father's misconduct to his young comrades, and will not dare to go into his father's room and speak to him openly about it, after an intelligent fashion. And he does not dare to do this because of our miserable system of training our children to obey authority unquestioningly, like slaves, instead of developing their sense of justice and their capacity to form judgments. The spirit of tyranny should be kept out of the family circle; instead of authority we want sympathy and kindness; we ought to insist upon obedience less and practice pardon more.

Benevolence, toleration, leniency,—that is to say, pardon,-this author finds sadly lacking wherever one may turn. He greatly deplores the pride of place that animates all public officials, from policeman to premier, and he thinks they would all do well to forget their sensibilities and their dignity and their importance, and to come down to a realization of their purely human selves.

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The death of authority would mean the dawn of sympathy. So long as administrators of the State feel the wish to exercise power over other people, so long will the government be composed of men eager for wealth and preferment. So long as they can barricade themselves behind authority and wear this aureole of power, so long will men strive for governmental office, not for the promotion of the public welfare, but in order that they may receive honor and distinction. The day when a cabinet minister's portfolio or the badge of a town counselor

office confers no personal advantages, that day their human brethren.

is no longer the symbol of acknowledged prestige, shall we be sure of seeing the government in the day when people agree that a government the hands of men who will be truly helpful to

IS CANADA TO BE THE WORLD'S GRANARY?

N response to the cry of the children of equal to the average per acre of the past ten earth for their daily bread, Nature re- years would amount to 113,000,000 bushels. sponds each season with the real miracle of a crop of three and a quarter billions of bushels of one cereal alone. The wheat and its production mean the support of life to so many millions of human beings, as both producers and consumers, that its annual advent from Nature's bosom may be regarded as one of the most stupendous of facts,-though comparatively unnoticed.

In an article in a recent number of the Westminster (Toronto), John A. Cormie declares that in Western Canada, the "Prairie Provinces," the whole fabric of

human life is built on wheat.

In British Columbia, it is to mines, orchards, rivers, and forests that men turn for means of life. In the East,-from the rocky, lake-strewn region, where Manitoba breaks into Ontario, on to the Atlantic Coast,-it is to a little of everything. But the Prairie Provinces have no visible means of support but wheat. Of course, there are cattle, for the Western farmer is getting wise,

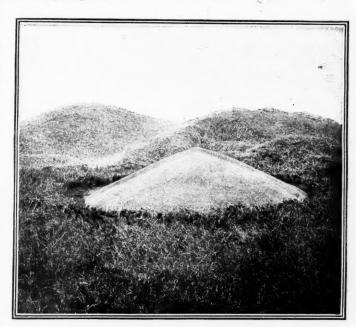
-wild oats and thistles and an occasional bad crop are making him wise to the fact that there must be better farming, and cattle are a strong ally. To August 4 of the present year 53,000 head of cattle had been delivered to the Winnipeg yards, and before the end of the year this number will be multi-plied by two. In 1906 130,000 head of cattle were shipped to Win-

Then there are oats,in 1901, 38,909,654 bushels, increased in 1906 to 87;216,272 bushels,-and barley 20,775,732 bushels in 1906. But 6,000,000 in 1906. But 6,000,000 acres of the prairie are sown to wheat, and the yield is estimated at all the way from 100,000,-000 bushels to William Whyte's guess last July of 125,000,000 bushels. The Winnipeg grain exchange suggests 107,-000,000 bushels, and this will be nearer the mark than either of the other numbers, though a yield

That means that there will be in the farmers' granaries this fall wheat worth anywhere from \$80,000,000 to \$100,000,000. Deducting the 25,-000,000 bushels necessary for home consumption, including seed wheat for next spring, there is still left to the man of the prairie an income large enough to make even John D. Rockefeller raise his brows. Wheat is king. Everything else is dwarfed by the pile of dollars annually massed by this one product. As an up-to-date farmer remarked the other day, "It beats all."

Oddly enough, in the face of this tremendous prosperity offering of wheat by the Great Provider, the persons engaged in cultivation and shipment of wheat in that section protest that they have neither time nor inclination to talk of ethereal things with Canadian missionaries. Mr. Cormie remarks:

A Western home missionary was once asked by the convener of the Home Mission Committee of his presbytery what he found to be the chief obstacle to his work in the field in which he was then laboring. His reply was brief, con-



A MOUND OF CANADIAN WHEAT.

(1000 bushels of overflow wheat that could not be bagged or drawn to the

largely in men's thoughts in the West. The young man referred to,-it is almost certain he had just come from the East,—made the dis-covery which every man makes before he has been a year in the country, that wheat is king,—that is to say, the whole fabric of life on the Prairie Provinces is built on wheat.

The Canadian Western provinces, it is esti- of these three provinces.

tained in the one word, "Wheat." Wheat bulks mated by Mr. Cormie, will, within a quarter of a century, have a wheat area of 6,000,000 acres. Their average yield for the past ten years was 18.98 bushels per acre,—thirteen times during the past twenty-five years it has been above that,—while the yield of the world last year was 12.7, 50 per cent. less than that

MOVING-PICTURES AD NAUSEAM.

has made such headway or so completely and energy have been expended for the portaken hold of public favor as the moving-trayal of the "tealism of bloodshed, crime, picture. It has served to enliven the crowds and brutality." watching for the returns on the evening of Election Day; stores have been transformed into theaters for its exhibition, and have proved veritable gold-mines for their owners; and the regular vaudeville houses have found it to be so popular an attraction that it has now become, in one form or another, a regular item in their programs. Cinematoscope, kinetoscope, biograph, vitagraph,—the list is continually increasing, and with this multiplication of machines or instruments has come inevitably a corresponding increase of opportunities for the promulgation of good Mr. C. H. Claudy, writing in Photo-Era for October, is of opinion that, as a general rule, the opportunities "are taken up on the bad side."

To be specific, I recently attended three such shows in an evening, all within two squares of each other. In each show the principal attraction was a tragedy! In one the famous James Brothers murdered, robbed, and set fire to their hearts' content; in another an Indian took revenge on a white man for a wrong, in a manner highly satisfactory to the audience; and in the third some ruffians kidnapped a child and were killed in the end. . . . The constant picturing of crime in any form, even if the punishment be shown at the end, is a harmful and degrading thing, especially when a large percentage of the patrons of such theaters is made up of minors, or adults without the education and point of view which will enable them to see these things as they are.

One's regret for such exhibitions is deepened by the reflection that just as much time and effort have been spent in preparing the films for these pictures as would have been in producing others of a more desirable charthey are the real thing, it would be strange if acter. The proper backgrounds have had to they did not so act. Then you see those same be selected; the actors in the tragedies have Japs go into battle and, stranger yet, they are had to be trained; houses, furniture, railroad

OF all the novelties in the field of poputo be hired,—in fact, everything necessary lar amusement in recent years none for the picture. And all the thought, time,

> To see an Indian bind his captive and drag him swiftly at the end of a rope, tied to his horse, over rough and rocky ground, is not a pleasant sight, even when one knows that a dummy has been substituted for the real man who was tied. . . . To see a knife plunged deep into the breast of a woman by a jealous lover conveys a picture a thousand times as vivid as reading of the act, and, by the art of the picture-maker, the knife really seems to enter the flesh and the blood to spurt forth, after which the victim writhes, rolls her eyes, and finally dies in agony. Ugh!

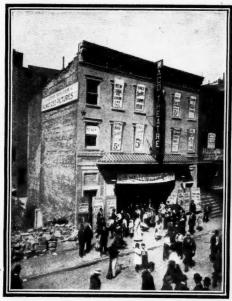
> In the depiction of scenes of travel and views of foreign lands the moving-picture is undoubtedly serving a useful purpose; but, as Mr. Claudy remarks, the educational effect is largely destroyed by the absurd speed with which the pictures are thrown upon the

> Men row in boats, with oars ten and fifteen feet long, and move them back and forth 120 times a minute. . . Horses gallop down the street at a pace which would put Dan Patch to shame; and make a mile-a-minute automobile look like a hitching-post. . . Railway trains thunder along at the rate of three miles a minute; and men run the 100-yard dash in five seconds!

> Mr. Claudy calls attention to the class of fake pictures which should come under the ban of the censor; particularly "those artistically simulated ones which are so near real life that they can be distinguished only by the expert."

Take a scene from the Japanese war. The picture shows you a column of marching Japs. They halt, get their dinner, go to sleep, get up, march on and act just like the thing real. As shooting right at you, in the audience. Some woman behind me said: "Wasn't that picturetrains, steamboats, and automobiles have had man brave to get out there and get those pictures with all those bullets flying?" He certainly would have been, if the bullets had been there. As a matter of fact, it was a joined film,—the first part real, the second part faked; and the artfulness of it comes from the fact that the general public cannot say when the real leaves off and the fake commences.

There are, of course, many exhibitions in the moving-picture line that give praiseworthy entertainments; but there are very many more that pander to low passions and have nothing but the dollar in sight, and think of nothing but "the film which will draw the biggest crowd without pulling the house into the police-court." If the movingpicture is to be made "an agent for the good it can undoubtedly do, something will have to be done about the class of pictures exhibited." Mr. Claudy says to his readers: Now it is up to you. When you go to a vaudeville house and see a picture-show concluding the entertainment, write the owner a line. Say what you liked and what you didn't like. . . . What are you going to do?"



A "NEIGHBORHOOD" MOVING-PICTURE THEATER.

CAN THE RUSSIAN SENATE BE REFORMED?

THE Russian Duma may exert an influence over the individual ministries by legislative measures and demands, but on a ministry that is decided to carry on its affairs in spite of "the so-called public opinion" the demand of the Duma may have the opposite effect. As concerns legislative activity, the Duma is entirely paralyzed by the very fact that there exists an institution which serves, under the "renewed régime," as a guaranty for an anti-legal administration. Is it at all worth while enacting laws so long as the ministries have the power to abolish any law by means of "senatorial elucidation"? The editor of the Russian weekly, Moskovsky Yezenedielnik, Count E. N. Trubetzkoy, comments on the proposed reforms of the Russian Senate in this vein:

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Suppose, says this writer, that the Octobrists and the "Kadets" are successful in having a good statute regarding the universities passed in the Duma, who could pledge us that the Minister of Public Education will not declare it identical with a statute of 1884?

That such a procedure is not out of the ordinary may be seen even from the conception with which the present Minister, A. N. Schwartz, has just returned to the ministry. Judging from

the reports in the newspapers, he not only asks regarding the "elucidation" of the decree of August 27; he even dictates to the Senate in which direction the decree should be "elucidated": The Minister of Public Education informs you that, according to his opinion, the decree of August 27 does not contradict the statute approved in 1884, and therefore he, the Minister, thinks that he has the right to adopt all measures for the regulation of the university life in so far as they will not contradict the full power given him by that statute. But, as the boards of professors explain the situation differently and think the interference of the ministry to be against the ordinance of August 27, he asks the Senate for a proper "elucidation."

As there must be some truth in this declaration, which was published by all the newspapers and was not denied by any of the official publications, it therefore means that "the Minister regards the first department of the Senate as a board of attentive executors of the law, ready to take orders from the government officials and to declare, if necessary, black white and white black." Under these conditions the senatorial "elucidation" presents an interesting side in itself, independently of the university question, as an indication of what we can in general expect from the Senate.

In reality, a new order of university management is introduced into the regulations of Au-

gust 27 last: All those statutes that have pre- legislative institution. On the basis of the funviously represented the bureaucratic spirit are now exchanged for paragraphs which intrust the management of the university to an autonomous professional college. In spite of all this the Minister of Public Education wants the Senate to declare that the ordinance of August 27 does not contradict the previous statutes! There was a time when the Senate enjoyed general approbation, which it fully deserved. At that time the Senators depended upon the one Minister of Justice, and therefore could show more independence toward all the other ministers. Now, under the "constitution," everything is changed. The Minister of Justice is a member of "the united officialdom," and therefore the Senators are practically subject to all the ministers, although legally the ministers are subject to the Thanks to the change in this mutual relation, the Senate has been transformed into a new legislative institution, which the ministers can put in opposition to any law and to any other

damental laws and the manifesto of October 17, the Senate has already published the law of June 3. Now it is required to "elucidate" the ordinance of August 27; next it will explain away the very foundation of the imperial Duma; and ultimately we shall hear that the manifesto of October 17 does not contradict the previous fundamental laws and that the new fundamental laws have not introduced into our political order any changes at all.

There is no reason, this writer concludes, why the Senate should not turn from a legislative body into a constituent assembly. So far this transformation has not yet taken place, and it is for the Duma to undertake the reform of the Senate. "No other reforms can be of any avail so long as the latter will not become an independent body without the legislative function.'

STATE-AIDED OLD-AGE AND DISABILITY INSURANCE IN ITALY.

supplemented out of the people's taxes.

number has risen to nearly 300,000.

main regulations of Italy's "National Provi- a contributor to the "Fund" for five years; dential Fund," as gleaned from an article in moreover, the smallest annuity payable is 120 that review.

poses no fines, the members also being at that is to say, no part of a pension under 400 liberty to subscribe in as many installments lire can be; neither is any such pension subas they please, to the minimum amount of one ject to the national income tax.

NE of the strongest socialistic tendencies, lira. If any one wishes to stop his premiums, -facts, some would say, -of the pres- he may do so for a month, a year, or several ent time is the pensioning of old and disabled years, without loss of membership or for-workingmen wholly from, or with the assistfeiture of any money put in; even if he should ance of, the public purse. In Germany, for never put in more than his first lira, when he example, where this form of insurance is reaches the age of sixty he can draw it out, compulsory, government, employer, and em- with the accumulated interest; and there are ployee all pay a separate share, while in Italy no restrictions of date as to the resumption of a non-compulsory system exists by which the suspended payments. The minimum yearly payments made by the laborer are heavily dues are 6 lire, and arrangements can be made for testamentary disposition of the The Italian "National Providential Fund moneys accumulated to the credit of a subfor Old and Invalided Workmen" was in- scriber. In return for each 6 lire contribitiated ten years ago, and in 1900, the first uted to the "Fund," or society, the State alyear of its actual operation, 11,000 persons lows 10 lire besides. Thus, a laborer who became subscribers, since which date their has paid in 6 lire per annum for twenty-five years,-the usual period of insurance,-will Insignificant as the membership of this have had inscribed under his name a total of society may appear in a country of 35,000,- 400 lire. A special clause permits insurance, 000 population, its very existence is an im- under special conditions, for as brief a term portant social phenomenon, -so much so that as ten years, so that a man may join the sopublicists of the Apennine Peninsula are giv- ciety when he is fifty. In the event of a ing serious attention to it and discussing its workman becoming invalided,—even though merits in the periodical press. Lately, the from a cause unconnected with his employ-Rivista Internazionale di Scienze Sociali has ment,—he has the right to a pension imtaken up the subject, and below are given the mediately, provided that he shall have been lire. A pension coming from the society can-The society asks no admission fee and im- not be confiscated or in any way attached;

THE ACADEMIC AND THE PRACTICAL.

Murray Butler, of Columbia University, in talent. the New York Evening Post for September the New York Evening Post for September In almost any of the chief American universele, 1908, reprinted in the Educational Resisties there will be found a group of men any view for November.

The Philistine, whether writing for a newspaper or not, uniformly uses the word academic as a term of contempt or derision. He conceives of anything academic as necessarily remote, dreamy, theoretical, unsubstantial; and he opposes it, in style and in fact, to practical, real, attainable. In his mind academies are places of. resort for callow and immature youth, and grown men need take no account of them and their doings.

As President Butler points out, facts overwhelmingly contradict all the Philistine's assumptions and conclusions. Neither of the universities in Europe or America "has anything in common with the sort of thing that he calls academic." On the contrary, the universities of Oxford and Berlin and Paris, of Columbia and California and Wisconsin, are intensely practical, and "each one of them touches life, its problems and its most practical interests, at more points and more in- determination. timately than any railway or bank or manuquences." In this sense universities "are, making of an annual university budget. and ought to be, academic to the core." By representatives.

In recent years, Cornell lent White; Michigan, Angell; Columbia, Moore; North Carolina, Alexander, and the Catholic University, Egan, to the diplomatic service of the United States. A professor of political economy in the University of Wisconsin is a member of the Railroad Commission of that State, and a similar officer of the University of Michigan is statistician to the Interstate Commerce Commission. No sooner was the recently authorized Monetary Commission organized than its members retained the services of a professor of political economy in Harvard University as expert adviser. or three university professors are now doing more than consuls and traveling salesmen have done in a generation to build up mutually advantageous, social, intellectual, and commercial relations with South America. The list might be extended indefinitely, and it would include public service,-national, State, and local,-of almost every type.

⁶⁶A CADEMIC" is a much-abused word, essarily make them admirable training according to President Nicholas grounds for executive and administrative

one of whom might safely be charged with ordinary administrative responsibility of any kind anywhere. At Columbia University, for example, it is quite certain that there are half a dozen men any one of whom, put in full charge of the street-railway system of New York, would have prevented the deplorable situation from which the stockholders and the public are now alike suffering. A little of the academic point of view infused into that enterprise would have made it more practical in its outcome.

Not only are university finances admirably administered, but breaches of trust are so infrequent as to be practically non-existent, and speculative investments are equally rare.

The leading business and professional men of New York who, as trustees, held together for half a century, despite all temptation and the promptings of immediate need, the plot of iand that is the main portion of Columbia's endowment, placed the city and the country under lasting obligation to them. They made possible a great university by their foresight and their

Then, again, university funds are as a rule facturing corporation can possibly do." The carefully husbanded and wisely spent. Some true meaning of the word academic to-day is of the strongest and best men in America are "the habit of looking at all sides of a mat- to be found among the trustees. As illustratter, underneath it as well as behind it, of ing the fairness and the wisdom of the finanexamining its history and weighing its conse- cial management, President Butler cites the

In December, each administrative officer or reason of their special fitness, university offi- head of department is called upon for a statecers are in constant demand as government ment in writing of the estimated cost of carrying on properly the work under his charge for the year following. . . . The standing committee of the trustees considers these statements at great length, and selects the recommendations it will urge for adoption. With these reports before them, in print, the trustees vote the budget for the year. This vote is final and is never revised or amended save to meet an unforeseen emergency; and all disbursing officers are held rigidly within the limits of the specific appropriations named in the budget. Applications or recommendations for promotion in rank or change in compensation are considered only when a new budget is in preparation.

> The various benefactions to the universities, by gifts and by bequests, are undoubtedly due to confidence in methods such as the foregoing and to a firm faith in the purpose for which universities exist.

Incidentally President Butler states that he considers the United States is suffering It must be apparent that the economic or- from a plethora of universities, so-called, and ganization of the large universities must nec- that "a dozen or fifteen, or, at most, twenty,

thoroughly well endowed, would meet the nation's needs for some time

come."

in university management are "sternly practical," and that those who deal with them are "business men," would be admitted, Presi-

properly distributed geographically and dent Butler thinks, even in a banking-house.

No important university teacher or officer is free from constant contact with matters such as these. . . . Instead of being remote from That the financial problems encountered affairs, as the Philistine thinks, he is plunged in the midst of them. His life is a busy one, where dollars count for less and ideas for more than in other callings. But he is more "practical," rather than less so, on that very account.

INDUSTRIAL ART AND GOOD TASTE.

vigorous observations on the subject of the industrial arts which will scarcely prove flattering to those who believe that such arts have been successfully developed. The scope of these arts he declares to be limited, and warns one against expecting too much from them; he insists, moreover, that "the artistic problem of industry is not concerned with art, but with the observance of good taste."

It is a mistaken, not to say pedantic idea, affirms this contributor to the Viennese fortnightly, the Oesterreichische Rundschau, to attempt to force artistic things upon the general public, which is really unable to appreciate a work of art that is brought suddenly before it as something new. The common appreciation of art includes but a few conventions that are universally accepted, and these by no means suffice for the right evaluation of an original artistic production. It is the fashion nowadays, however, "to load up this same general public with so-called art, the industry whose business it is to manufacture art en masse being on that premise properly styled industrial art." But the notion of this industrial art is, of course, a "monstrosity," if one considers that a work of art is an integral, individual performance, the embodiment of an imaginary conception, or vision, which cannot possibly be produced again by its originator or by someone else and have all the same features exactly repeated. So that "the finest galvano-plastic reproduction of Michel Angelo's Moses is no more a work of art than the most perfect color reproduction of a Botticelli, however excellent the grade of chromophotography.'

A piece of furniture or a candelabrum made by machines in a factory is as little entitled to be regarded as a work of art as, for instance, one of the new spoons or forks made by Olbrich, with which the market is flooded at the present time. "It is nobody's duty to be artistic," and therefore no obligation exists

AN Austrian writer has lately indited some to give an artistic appearance to clothes. dwellings, automobiles, tramcars, shop-windows; and the modern endeavor to make everything "beautiful," down to the frames of electric bell buttons, has been carried much too far. In fact, the result has been the spread,-since the objects thus manufactured are in very general use,-of a "vulgar pseudo-estheticism," to combat which must be the task of modern culture, whose office is the regulation of taste.

> Good taste, to be sure, is itself a convention, which stands and falls at certain times. And because we are scarcely rid of a period of ornamental exaggeration, a strong desire has sprung up for the plain, the simple, the practical, the useful, just as after a period of wide trousers a sudden preference for narrow trousers arises. Although one cannot be compelled to bow down to art, one is subject to the obligations of good taste, which, like politeness, forms a necessary part of life and follows given rules. It is the duty of every one to adopt forms universally acknowledged as right and proper, forms not established by an individual, but expressing themselves as a multifold will. General public opinion does not judge a work of art authoritatively, but it is authoritative as to the demands of good taste, which, of course, like all fashions or conventions, may be obedient to tradition or subject to revolution. Industry, and hence also industrial art,—which lives by and for the general public,—cannot provide an output of works of art, that being beyond its power; it can only provide for the demands of good taste.

If the claims of art and industrial art be kept separate and distinct, there will be nothing to fear:

The altar will then be free of pseudo-estheticism, and there will be room upon it for every pure, genuine work of art that we can find. The mechanic arts, which create purely artistically, will exist so long as men possess the faculties of artistic feeling and execution. Therefore we need have no apprehensions as to the progress of the industry falsely termed industrial art, that caters to common, every day wants. On the contrary, we may hope that this will give rise to human longings for manifestations of individual creative minds. As in the age of railroads, there is more travel than ever, so will the artistic handicrafts be indirectly furthered by "mass manufacture."

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THE AUSTRIAN VIEWPOINT IN THE BALKAN PROBLEM.

lies and quarterlies under the pseudonym of



ARCHDUKE FRANCIS FERDINAND, HEIR-APPARENT TO THE THRONE OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

view, the Austro-Hungarian attitude in the there. Balkan question. He maintains that Emone of these is that

Imperial Austria is to be not only a vital and progressive state within. Without it is to be an independent, active, and expanding power. Franz Ferdinand is now forty-five. No man ever passed through a more thorough educa-tion for the duties of coming rulership. He was never so popular as to-day among the great majority of his future subjects. He is believed to have been the most resolute promoter of the universal suffrage which has restored to Austria the sense of life. He is thought to be behind the foreign policy which is looked upon as having at a stroke reasserted Austria's rightful admits "an element of formal incorrectness'

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THAT well-informed and vigorous writer influence in the world. Of the ideas of the who contributes to the English monthis the exponent; and those ideas are characterized through and through by the democratic im-"Calchas" discusses, in the Fortnightly Re- perialism advocated by every successful political leader in our time. Based upon universal suf-frage and racial equality, the Austria-Hungary of the future is to be a federal, not a dual system.

Henceforth there will be a steady attempt from the Austrian side to spread the view that the vision of a "Greater Servia" might be magnificently realized under the Hapsburg crown.
The amnexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina has been most vigorously advocated from the first by the Christian Socialists,—the party with which the Archduke Franz Ferdinand is supposed to be most in sympathy. A member of that party, Prince Alexis Liechtenstein, declared the other day that the great mass of the Serbo-Croats are already under the Hapsburg scepter, since Montenegro and the kingdom of Servia only include a small minority of the race. "The center of gravity around which southern Slav unity will crystallize lies in Austria, not in Servia or Montenegro, since, according to the law of gravitation and mass, the greater attracts the smaller, and not vice versa. A whole policy is contained in these words. The heir-apparent and Baron Aehrenthal in their private minds undoubtedly agree with it. Hungary would be held fast on both sides, and the independence movement among the Magyars would be in-evitably extinguished. The dual system would be converted into a triple system, leading perhaps to a final reorganization by which Bohemia and Poland would become autonomous kingdoms. To a great scheme of this kind the Archduke Franz Ferdinand is believed to incline.

Austria's Good Work.

Dr. Dillon, who writes (in the Contemporary Review) as an eyewitness, declares that Austria has done her work in Bosnia and Herzegovina in a masterly manner. He was amazed, in passing through the occupied provinces, at the number and extent of the material and cultural improvements he found

Life and property were safeguarded as in peror Francis Joseph has practically handed western Europe; the ways of communication, over the direction of the foreign policy of railroads and carriage-roads, were excellent; Austria-Hungary to his successor. The even-handed justice was administered cheaply Archduke Franz Ferdinand has great ideas; were places of betterment reformatories rather. were places of betterment,-reformatories rather than gaols; agricultural methods were improving; industry was being encouraged,-in a word, a complete transformation had been effected in the economic and cultural conditions, while the standard of living had been raised.

> Politically, however, Dr. Dillon insists, the people were crushed.

A Defense of Austria by a Hungarian.

Dr. Emil Reich, in the Nineteenth Century, states the Austro-Hungarian case. He great stress on the fact that there were no resented in the Turkish Parliament. capitulations such as still exist in Cyprus and cisive action was at once imperative. volt by the southern Slavs, principally the growth of legal doctrines."

toward the other powers concerned, but Servians, "for the purpose of a sort of panpleads that Austria was compelled to make a Servianism." Austria put an end to this danchoice between two evils,—either to do as she gerous ambiguity in a way and with a dishas done or to make war on Servia. For thirty patch that no international conference could years Austria has exercised in Bosnia and have attained. The introduction of constitu-Herzegovina "all and every right and privitional government into Turkey rendered poslege of absolute sovereignty." Dr. Reich lays sible the claim of the two provinces to be rep-Egypt. But "the false position and legally nexation makes legal repression of revolufictitious sovereignty of Austria-Hungary" in tionary movements a comparatively easy the two provinces was being made the occa- matter. In Bulgaria, too, "the historic sion of constant intrigue and smoldering re- growth of events and facts outstripped the

THE RIGHTS OF THE MOTHER.

IN reviewing a work recently published in Holland by Prof. August Forel on the question of sex, the Dutch monthly Vragen van den Dag for August quotes with apparent approval the author's theory of the

"Rights of the Mother."

The superior strength of the man, says the author, and the ancient patriarchal relation led to the custom of giving the name of the father to the family. But this is not only unnatural, but has led to some disagreeable consequences. Though it be true that in the process of birth a human being inherits as much from the father as from the mother, in all other respects the mother stands much closer to him than the father. Those races among whom the mother is the preponderating factor in the family, not merely in the bestowing of the name, but in other respects as well, have therefore given heed to nature.

The fact that the mother is so intimately associated with the child before birth and for years thereafter gives her a claim upon it which does not belong to the father. For this reason, if for no other, as we said before, the children should bear the surname of the mother. ther, it should be the rule that in case of divorce the children should be given to the mother, unless for particularly cogent reasons a court should decide otherwise.

Furthermore, this writer claims, aside from the giving to the family of the name in the maternal line, both the home and its direction should belong to the wife alone, be-

The husband is, speaking in general, and will ever remain, the stronger, and has nothing to fear from the wife's rule within the house. What seems to me demanded in the case I would modestly comprehend under the following points: (1) The giving of the name of the mother to the children; (2) with the exception of cases in which, because of incapacity, abuse, mental disease, and the like, the mother forfeits her maternal rights or is deprived of them, she should be legally granted the sole and supreme guardianship of and authority over the children so long as this may be necessary for them; (3) the wife should be the owner and supreme ruler of the home. The management of the house and all her work done in consequence of her maternal duties should be rewarded ac-cordingly, for the wife has as much right to be indemnified for her labor as the husband has for his own; (4) as long as the marital relations continue, the husband is to have a right to residence, and to the care and service of the wife, in return for the protection afforded by him to the family, for his co-operation in the household, and the education of the children, as well as for his financial contribution toward the support of the establishment; (5) with the exception of his share in the household expenses and those incurred in the education of the children, the earnings and private fortune of the husband are to belong to him alone, and, in like manner, the wife is to have sole claim upon her personal earnings and fortune. In the case of a separation, the individual fortunes should also be separated, each taking what belongs to each. With the exceptions mentioned above, to be judicially determined, the children, in case of separation or divorce, should be given to the mother. Nevertheless, the father will remain obligated, so long as he is able to work, to furnish his share of the expenses for the support and educause she only is the true center of the family. cation of his children during their minority.

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LEADING FINANCIAL ARTICLES.

THE BENEFITS OF PERSONAL INVESTMENT.

THE smash in stocks last year woke Americans up to the opportunities of personally supervised investment. It was revealed to some and emphasized to the rest that money can be treated scientifically, and ought to be. The result is hundreds of thousands of new names on the lists of stockholders in prosperous corporations, and on the customers' ledgers of investment banking-

All this has a meaning to the nation far beyond the personal profit of individuals. To investigate the safety of one's money, the character of the men who are using it, and the qualities of banks and stocks and bonds and notes and combinations thereof best suited to one's peculiar problem, makes one not only a wealthier, but a better, citizen.

Comment on the wide influence of personal finance comes from many sources. There is the financial press, such as the Wall Street Journal and the New York Times "Weekly Financial Supplement." are utterances also from representatives of the public like Chairman Knapp, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and from bankers not primarily interested in securities, as for instance, President John J. Mitchell, of the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank. Particularly significant are the reflections of a steady public demand, such as the growing investment departments sustained by monthly and weekly magazines of large circulation, and the official bulletins of the Y. M. C. A.

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The association's "West Side Branch," in New York City, explains the need for its lecture course in banking and investments:

The impression is widespread that the investor class is limited to a few thousand millionaires and a few hundred thousand rich people. As a matter of fact, it is chiefly made up of several millions of people of moderate means, whose investment holdings, according to careful estimates, range in amount from \$100 to \$10,000 each. But this does not indicate the great percentage of our population which is affected by the practical economic question of the proper investment of money; others, besides the actual there for Socialism to spread. owners of the securities, are usually directly dependent on the income from the invest-

The question of investing has come to be one of direct economic importance to several mil- rectly invested and less sent away from home,

lions of men and women in America, and, indirectly, to practically the entire population of the country.

NEW OWNERS OF THE CORPORATIONS.

Never has the number of holders of American securities been so great. Owners of railroad stocks alone, as estimated by the New York Times, have increased from 350,-000 to 500,000 in the last four years. A large portion of this increase has been within the last year. Some 2,000,000 investors are the direct partners of the captains of industry, and the savings of some 20,000,000 workers altogether are invested in corporate enterprise by way of trustees, banks, hospitals, colleges, insurance companies, and other financial institutions.

The causes for the extraordinary increase in the buying of "odd lots" (of less than 100 shares of stock apiece) is sketched by the Wall Street Journal:

The odd-lot investor, throughout the year and over the country in general, has laid away a large amount of resources, and this is one of the ways in which the number of investment units has been greatly extended. This may account for the notable increase in the number of stockholders in some corporations. The sound and prosperous conditions of agricultural districts have provided some of the means for this general investing, the fall of security prices has encouraged it, and industrial and commercial depression has favored it by closing temporarily other avenues of investment.

The withdrawing of cash after last year's panic and its investment in standard stocks and bonds is approved by President John J. Mitchell, of the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank. "To a considerable degree it is beneficial," he writes:

We have thousands of depositors whose savings range from \$5000 to \$10,000 each. They are what people generally term the middle classes. They read and know something about investments. Savings logically go into securities. It is better so. The more people there are with money invested the sounder is the general financial situation and the less chance is

DIRECT INVESTMENT HIGHLY DESIRABLE.

From now on "more money will be di-

mission.

This seems to be a highly desirable consummation. It will promote a wider knowledge of and interest in the immense mass of securities which represent a great proportion of the wealth of the nation. It will lessen the volume of those securities held in a speculative way; will reduce the possibility and also the danger of manipulation of the market with disastrous results.

Thus the man who deposits his \$500 or \$5000 in a country bank, which in turn deposits it in New York, becomes in fact an investor in the securities in which New York deals. But he insists on the security of the bank's credit standing between him and the investment. That is, in a general way, because the country at large is not sufficiently familiar with this kind of investment, and also because many people with money in banks do not have confidence enough in this class of investments to care to use their own judgment in buying.

It seems altogether likely that investments in this kind of securities will soon become popular; that the sections of country where bankers and investors have not in the past sought after this class of property will more and more want it.

To protect the investing public, and also to help well-conducted corporations to raise needed money, a governmental system of public information would certainly be helpful. Mr. Knapp believes that legislation along this line is not far from enactment.

through the banks, to be loaned in the more. Last year many law-making bodies were or less speculative centers," writes Chairman trying to bend big corporations to the pub-Knapp, of the Interstate Commerce Com- lic will,—in some cases with danger of breaking them. At this date, however, there are many signs that whatever regulation takes place will be in the investor's behalf.

> One feature is the rise of protective societies, such as the American Railroad Employees and Investors' Association. Its executive committee is composed of four railroad presidents and the heads of four of the railway brotherhoods, one of whom is P. H. Morrissey, its secretary. Its object is "to secure a fair return alike to capital and labor invested in American railroads." sociation is not to take part in controversies between railroad and employees and officials, but to keep a sharp eye on legislation which might work unjustly to the railroad investor and laborer.

Perhaps the most striking evidence that the American man and woman are more interested than ever in problems of personal investment is given by several of the standard magazines. They find a steady response from their readers to the regular investment news printed in their columns.

This "wholesome investment education," writes H. D. Robbins in Trust Companies. "has already had a far reaching effect,benefiting all concerned.'

A MONEY-SAVING FACT.

FVERY year, in this country, huge for- was not an investment in any sense of the away from hard-working folk by means of selves, as they would have done to any comirresponsible promotions, mining and miscel- mon-sense man or woman, no matter how laneous. These sad losses would stop if one unacquainted with finance, who had given simple fact were posted in every home.

For instance, the office of a certain mining promotion company in New York City was moted by sensational advertising during the raided three weeks ago. Inspectors of the last ten years proves there are not three to-Post Office Department carried away sev- day upon a healthy dividend paying basis.' eral gunnysacksful of the hundreds of checks and thousands of letters sent in from credulous "investors." Chief Inspector W. S. dous mining fraud ever operated in Amer- varied experience. In the Ticker Magazine, ica." The total amount taken in by the pro- he goes on to expose the simple and easily moters of this one concern alone reach into recognized trick that swindlers use to make the millions.

Not long ago, when circulars of the same becoming liable for fraud: company were referred to the publishers of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS by several readers, articles.

tunes in the aggregate are swindled word. The advertisements condemned themattention to this one fact:

"A review of all the propositions pro-

AN EASILY DETECTED TRICK.

The above is the statement of Henry B. Meyer called the scheme "the most stupen- Clifford, a mining engineer of long and an empty proposition appear sound, without

There is generally but little fact in these A misrepresented fact is punishable the reply was promptly sent that the stock and for that reason these articles say seldom

ore were shipped to the smelter last week." The reader, once posted, can mark these self-prepared letters at a glance; there is seldom any

statement of fact.

These word-artists boast of their ability to promise large profits without really saying anything upon which a grand jury could indict. Of late years, the more successful writers of mining literature deal in what Rufus Choate called "glittering generalities," and constantly keep in the minds of the readers the fact that some man has acquired great wealth in mining invest-ments, and that the shares offered at a few cents have an equal chance of success.

The mail of a financial editor brings every recovered on promises alone.

anything positive like: "One hundred tons of now and then a pitiful letter from some "investor" in such stock. He clings to the extravagant advertisement that led him to buy it; he points to the "guaranty," "assurances," "absolute certainty," "solemn promises," of 25 per cent. or 50 per cent. or 75 per cent. dividends, and asks if he cannot at least get his money back, and how to go to law for it.

This article is written in the hope that such people will look in the future for "facts," because their money can rarely be

LOOKING OVER A BOND "BARGAIN."

gain?"

of such questions. Bonds of the general type of the C. & S. 41/2s are just now in the public eye; the older, better known bonds (especially the "gilt edged" kind that is legal for trustees in savings banks) have been bought Southern 41/2s. Then I and all the other and bought and bought by investors all summer, until now most of the highest grade are three of its sides: legal, financial, and perso high that the purchaser cannot get more sonal. than 4 per cent. on his money.

to have aroused interest far outside the circle as to principal," compared with other bonds of regular bond buyers. There are two rea- of the same class.) sons. The railroad is highly prosperous. It depression. And the bonds have the quite unusual feature of coming in "pieces" as low

\$1000, \$5000, and \$10,000.

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Thus with the market price at about 88, the bond's "safety as to interest.") the owner of only \$88 may become a bond-\$4.50 a year. This amounts to about 51/2

per cent. on the money put in. Are the bonds a "bargain"? Remarks here will supply the "human equation" of on their value, and bond values in general, the other two.) have been appearing in the Wall Street Summary, the Wall Street Journal, the Railroad Age Gazette, and Moody's Magazine. The matter looks pretty technical at first glance.

and investors in bonds would make use of the verification of figures and statements. To

CAN get 5½ per cent. on my money strings of statistics and financial lingo as they by putting it into the Colorado & would the devil. To them, little two-Southern refunding and extension 41/2 per numeral percentages, compared for different cent. bonds. Don't you think they are a bar- years and items, are the things that talk. Anybody who has ever lent or borrowed or Financial editors are finding their mail full earned money on any scale can follow their reasoning. It is something like this:

HOW THE BOND EXPERT'S MIND WORKS.

"Suppose I buy some of the Colorado & holders of the issue are equally interested on

"First, what control have we got over this The Colorado & Southern 41/2s are men- road?" (The answer will show what dealtioned in many of these inquiries. They seem ers call the "class" of the bond, its "safety

" Second, what is the road's extra income is about the only one in the country reporting after cashing our coupons and settling all an increase of earnings right through the late the other fixed charges for the year?" (The simple figure expressing this answer will be compared with the similar figures for other as \$100 face value, besides the customary railroads of the same kind and in the same territory, and thus lead to a judgment on

"Third, what kind of men are behind this holder, with two coupons to be cashed for road, what are their records for getting business at a low cost in the past, and what opportunities lie before them?" (The answer

A FIVE MINUTES' CONCLUSION.

In about five minutes the investigator can reach some conclusion as to the standing of But the way some very successful dealers the bonds, provisional, of course, on careful information is very simple. They avoid check them up the prospective buyer, if he through which the road passes; besides such as surplus income. elaborate tomes as the White & Kemble "Bond Atlas," and the standard manuals.

done some self-informing.

A sketch follows of the way such "provisional conclusions" can be reached quickly. would seem ample for safety of interest. But It might have been directed to any other bond Moody's is very emphatic on the necessity of S.'s. Thus it may answer people who have or ten years. been inquiring on several points,-what the simple lines of a bond investigation should be; and what common terms like "basis," "refunding," "maintenance," really mean.

MIDDLE CLASS.

First, the control that the bonds give their holder would be described as "middle class." The Colorado & Southern system has about 2000 miles of track. On the 1000 miles of the main line, and more than 500 miles of miscellaneous branch lines, the 4½s have a claim second to that of \$31,000,000 other bonds. On about 500 miles of new, wellbuilt track, including the important "extension" to the Gulf, after which they are named, the 41/2s have a first claim. As the word "refunding" implies, a certain number of them are to be exchanged for the old the following table can easily be constructed: bonds of the railroad as soon as the latter fall due. Thus they will eventually be the only mortgage on the road.

Now the worth of the railroad as a going concern can be estimated in excess of the value of all bonds now sold or likely to be. In testimony, thereto, the company points to the value put on its stock. The legal claim of stockholders comes after all bondholders, of course. It is therefore an argument for the total \$55,000,000 of bonds (face value) that the three kinds of stock outstanding are worth, at present selling prices, more than per cent., even during the hard times of

\$25,000,000 more.

EXTRA INCOME SATISFACTORY.

figure showing the road's extra income,—is 40 per cent, has been exceeded,

is a banker, simply calls for a member of his done in a moment. The figure is 47 per cent. "statistical department." Here are avail- This means that during the year ending June able the original sworn reports the railroad 30, 1908, out of every \$100 the company puts out, copies of the bond mortgage as fur-earned, only \$53 were needed to pay internished to the trustee, and records of the In- est coupons, taxes, rentals, installments on terstate Commerce Commission and of the engines and cars,—"fixed charges," as the railroad commissioners of the various States railroad people call them,-leaving \$47 over

What does this figure mean? "Generally Bond Atlas," and the standard manuals. speaking," says the November Moody's Or a private investor can take advantage Magazine, "for Eastern properties, the marof the same first hand records by visiting or gin of safety (per cent. of total net income writing to any investment banker established beyond all fixed charges) should exceed 25 on a large scale. Experienced bankers are per cent.; on most Western and Southern only too glad to deal with investors who have properties it should at least equal 40 per cent. to make the securities really high grade."

Then an extra income of 47 per cent. in the public eye, just as well as to the C. & scrutinizing this figure over a period of five

> It is important to know what this surplus was for the past year, of course, but it is far more necessary to know what these figures have been for a series of years, how they have averaged and whether the trend has been up or down. An average may easily be abnormally raised by a year or two of extraordinary earnings, just as it may be unduly depressed by a period of poorer results.

> Conservative investors who applied this test five years ago, kept away from the issues of the Rock Island, the Seaboard, the Wheeling, and the 'Frisco; they bought the issues of the Atchison, the Northern Pacific, the Norfolk & Western, the Reading, and the Union Pacific.

> This general rule was outlined by Moody's without reference to any particular bond. At any investment bankers, however, one can find a copy of Poor's or Moody's Manual, and in it the record from which

	Extra income.	Fixed	Net
Year.	Per cent.	charges.	income.
1902	. 40	\$968,783	\$1,595,541
1903	. 33	1,030,430	1,527,383
1904	. 30	1,058,195	1,496,136
1905	. 27	1,888,007	2,591,532
1906	. 46	2,142,296	3,908,508
1907	. 49	2,228,795	4,320,653
1908	. 47	2,463,058	4,634,961

Nearly 39 average.

The story appears at a glance down the bold-face column. These percentages are given in round numbers, but they serve to show that extra income never sank below 25 1903-'05; that the average since 1902, when the present management got the road, has been nearly 39 per cent.; and that for each To answer the second question,—to get a of the three years past, the safety figure of

THE HUMAN EQUATION.

Another look at the same figures gives an eloquent answer to the third question: What kind of men are running this road? For it shows that between 1905 and 1908 they more than doubled the yearly running debt of the company,—but more than tripled its yearly earnings. This spells the ability to make borrowed money pay its way, in a hurry.

Here is the vital point in the case. About \$37,000,000 of the bonds may come on the market during the next thirteen years, and after that, when the "refunding" begins, The latter, of some \$38,000,000 more. course, may add little or nothing to yearly interest payments; they simply take the place of old bonds.

Who are these men? The Colorado & Southern is one of the few railroads of its size and strategic command not understood to be controlled by any of the half-dozen great railroad groups. Its representative spirit is Edwin Hawley, an aggressive and independent traffic manager under the late Collis P. Huntington, and afterwards under E. H. Harriman. His friends say that his greatest traffic record of all is his latest on the Colorado & Southern. He is growing to be a directing factor in several large railway of men who do things on a large scale in the financial community."

On the executive committee of the road are Gen. Grenville Dodge, the railroad veteran, who constructed the Union Pacific; B. F. Yoakum, the able and active operating head of the Rock Island Company, and among other names that stand for good management is that of President Frank Trumbull.

"GOOD PROVIDERS."

Another part of the "human" question is: Has the management kept the road up-todate? Has the "maintenance" of engines, cars, rails, ties, bridges, stations, and so forth, been all that is needed to fit the road for handling bigger future loads? Or has it of earnings?

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After comparing the C. & S.'s latest main-Texas,—one of the most exacting in the marked improvement in market position,'

country,-reports on the "Fort Worth and Denver City," which operates 450 miles of Colorado & Southern main lines, as follows:

This company appears to be complying in every respect with the orders of the Commission, requiring improvements in roadbed and service, and it bids fair within a very short time to be one of the best and most substantially built and equipped railroads in the State. The management deserves to be complimented very highly.

FUTURE OPPORTUNITIES.

Finally, what openings for future traffic exist as a result of the managers' aggressiveness? The Wall Street Summary briefly explains:

In studying a map of the Colorado & Southern Railway one is impressed with the system's amplitude. Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, and Texas are traversed,—four veritable empires, each exceeding in area and resources certain foreign countries. Cotton and corn, coal and cattle, together with ores, lumber, and merchandise, are among the system's diversified traffic. company's geographical position is strategic. Colorado & Southern is a short line between Denver and Galveston. From the Gulf of Mexico, via Orin Junction on the Union Pacific, a route is formed to the Northwest. These are the general factors which give value to Colorado & Southern 41/2s.

A COMPARISON.

enterprises. The Wall Street Journal reports him "perhaps the least talked about earnings and the men behind it, the expert After sizing up a bond's "class," and the next looks for comparisons with others like it. The Wall Street Journal of October 1 lined up the Colorado & Southern 41/2s with three other bonds. On most of the test points, the C. & S.'s. showed some advantage. The Journal, however, found that they were selling lower in proportion than the others. This appears in the following table, in which the prices, however, have been brought up to date of writing:

	cent.
C., C., C. & St. L. general 4s, to yield	 4.10
C. & O. general 41/2s, to yield	 4.40
Southern Railway consolidated 5s, to yield.	 4.60
Colorado & Southern refunding 41/28	 5.35

Why do these bonds sell at a price apparently so low? The Wall Street Journal declares that "all of the elements which enbeen "skinned" to make a better showing ter into a consideration of the investment merits of a railroad bond point to a very reasonable assurance as to the safety of printenance figures with former ones, the Rail-cipal and interest"; and it offers as explana-road Age Gazette decides that in 1908 "the tion "the fact that the bonds have not as yet property was kept up by liberal expenditures. graduated into the class of strictly gilt-edge Improvements were carried on without in- securities, and that the latter class of bonds terruption." The Railroad Commission of has in general been the only one to show any

SOME BOOKS OF THE HOLIDAY SEASON.

NOTES ON RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

STUDIES OF CHRIST.

marked by the unusual number of works of theological interpretation and religious inspirational

firm, courageous, and dispassionate, but delicate and reverential, handling are: "The Trial of Jesus from a Lawyer's Standpoint," in two vol-umes, by Walter M. Chandler (New York: The Empire Publishing Company); "Jesus of Nazareth," by S. C. Bradley (Boston: Sherman, French). Snerman, French), and "The Character of Jesus," by Dr. Charles Edward Jef-ferson (New York: Crowell).

Mr. Chandler, who is a member of the New York bar and known for his cogent reasoning and oratorical ability, has endeavored in these two volumes,-one devoted to the Hebrew trial and the other to the Roman trial,-to set forth, strictly from a lawyer's standpoint, "the legal rights of the man Jesus at the bar of human justice under Jewish and Roman laws." It is quite clear and beyond dispute, says Mr.

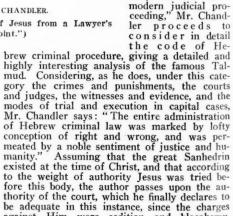
Chandler in his preface, that "in dealing with the historical facts and circumstances of the trial and crucifixion of Jesus we cannot remotely employ the method of proof which is based upon religious consciousness and experience. . We have been compelled to resort to the legal and historical method of proof."

Taking up the Hebrew trial before the great Sanhedrin, he first considers the "record of fact," submitting the authenticity of the gospel narratives "to the rigorous tests of rules of evidence laid down by Greenleaf and by Starkie." He next considers Hebrew criminal jurisprudence based upon the Mosaic code and upon the Talmud, and discusses the competency of the thority of the court, which he finally declares to Sanhedrin to conduct the trial. The next step be adequate in this instance, since the charges is to consider the legal aspects of the trial, comagainst Him were sedition and blasphemy,

bining the elements of law and fact in the form While the season's list of religious books is of a regular legal brief which discusses "points" and "errors." The second volume assumes the record of fact brought out at the first trial, and appeal, there is noticeable an increasing number discusses the Hebrew trial as it came before of analytical studies of the man Jesus Christ in his human aspects and relationships. Three of eral Roman procedure. The second volume is these volumes which are noteworthy for their completed by a consideration of "Græco-Roman

Paganism at the Time of Christ," a series of short biographical sketches of forty members of the great Sanhedrin which tried Jesus, and the "Apocryphal Acts of Pilate."

As to the authen-ticity of the gospels, which contain the only accounts accessible of the trial and execution of the man Jesus, Mr. Chandler says: "No other literature bears historic scrutiny so well as the New Testament biographies." Therefore, he continues, we are led to declare that "if the gospel historians be not worthy of belief we are without founda-tion for rational faith in the secular annals of the human race." Assuming, therefore, that the gospel histories "would be admitted into a modern court of law in a modern judicial pro-ceeding," Mr. Chandler proceeds to consider in detail the code of He-





Photograph by Pirie MacDonald. WALTER M. CHANDLER. (Author of "The Trial of Jesus from a Lawyer's Standpoint.")

"both of which crimes came within the cognizance of the supreme tribunal of the Jews. An analysis of the two distinct charges, that of sedition and blasphemy, leads Mr. Chandler, holding strictly as he does to the legal procedure as laid down in the Mosaic and Talmudic codes,
—to conclude that: "The pages of human history present no stronger case of judicial murder than the trial and crucifixion of Jesus of Nazareth, for the simple reason that all forms of law were outraged and trampled under foot in the proceedings instituted against Him. The errors were so numerous and the proceedings so flagrant that many have doubted the existence of a trial." In detail: the arrest of Jesus was illegal; His private examination before Annas or Caiaphas was illegal; His indictment was illegal in form; the proceedings of the Sanhedrin against Him were illegal, because they were conducted at night before the offering of the sacrifice and on a day preceding the Jewish Sabbath; the trial was illegal because it was concluded within one day; the se tence of condemnation was illegal because it was founded upon the uncorroborated confession of Christ Himself, because it was pronounced in a place forbidden by law, because the members of the great Sanhedrin were legally disqualified to try the accused, and because the "merits of the defense" were not considered.

In the second volume Mr. Chandler considers: what charge was made against Jesus before Pilate, what Roman law was applicable to these charges, and did Pilate apply these laws either in letter or in spirit. He proceeds to consider what would have been the procedure in a per-fectly regular Roman trial under the circumstances, and then points out in what respect this specific trial differs. Pilate, he says, did not merely review a sentence which had been passed by the Sanhedrin after a regular trial, but he conducted an entirely new trial upon the charge of treason against Cæsar, a charge which came within his proper jurisdiction. Pilate swept aside the charges of sedition and blasphemy and took cognizance of the one most awful crime known to Roman law, high treason against Cæsar, particularly in Palestine, always a hotbed of insurrection and sedition against Rome's power. This writer believes that despite the fact that Jesus was not a Roman citizen, the due forms of Roman law were observed at His trial. The result, however, was "judicial murder," because the judge, after having acquitted Jesus ("I find in Him no fault at all"), delivered Him to be crucified.

Very properly, says Mr. Bradley in his "Jesus of Nazareth, A Life," there is a theology of Jesus and also a psychology of Him. It is perhaps most important now that we should consider Him as a man. With this in view the author has permitted his imagination, co-ordinated by his psychological knowledge and biographical skill, to pen a word picture of the man Christ in His human life. A vivid chapter upon the youth of Jesus and John opens the yolume.

the youth of Jesus and John opens the volume. In his book, "The Character of Jesus," Dr. Jefferson takes much the same ground as the author just referred to. He leaves Christ's character to be its own witness, and permits the reader to draw his own deductions from the picture of Jesus as He must have been seen by His friends and enemies.



THE VACHE HATHOR OF DENDERAH,—THE SACRED COW OF EGYPT.

Illustration (reduced) from "Egypt and Its Monuments."

ARCHEOLOGY, DESCRIPTION, TRAVEL.

It would perhaps be impossible to find two other persons as competent to prepare a fasci-nating, artistic study of Egypt which should be at the same time a literary tribute and guidebook of the highest order as Robert Hichens and Jules Guérin. In "Egypt and Its Monu-ments" (Century) these literary and pictorial artists have combined to produce a most stimulating and beautiful picture in art and color of the mysterious charm inseparable from the land of the Sphinx and the Pyramids. For the production of this book artist and writer made special trips to Egypt, and those who know anything of that wonderful country respond quickly to the mystery, immensity, and color impressions of Egypt's vast monuments of the past, as they have imaged them. The chapter on Denderah, in which the Goddess Hathor is considered, is one of the finest in the volume.

In the series of delightful essays entitled "Out of Doors in the Holy Land" (Scribners), Dr. Henry van Dyke gives his "impressions of travel in body and spirit," emphasizing especially his firm conviction that Christianity is an out-of-doors religion. The publishers have beautified the volume by a dozen reproductions in

color of striking photographs.

The splendid work being done by the Italian Government in excavating the site of the two buried cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum, while admittedly of value and interest to artists and antiquarians, is not appreciated in all its bearings by the world at large. Dr. Charles Waldstein, in the monumental work on "Herculaneum: Past, Present, and Future" (Macmillan), in a few well-chosen sentences, brings



BRONZE TRIPOD DUG UP AT HERCULANEUM.

Illustration (reduced) from "Herculaneum: Past,
Present, and Future."

home to every "thoughtful and honest man who can look further and rise higher than his own immediate hearthstone" the high importance of investigating the ruins of these ancient cities and bringing to light their treasures of art. Re-ferring to the fact that the work is to be carried on by the Italian Government with the assistance of an international commission, Dr. Waldstein points out that it is working together "on the very soil on which our common civilization rests to restore the living testimonies of culture which belong to us all." Different as the peoples of the earth may be in language, religion, and material interests, we all have, says this writer, "the same ideas of the value of art and science, the same ideals as to the pursuit of the beautiful and the true, and these have come to us from Hellas to a great extent as they have passed through Rome or the Italian land." finely illustrated volume of more than 300 pages, which was prepared by Dr. Waldstein, assisted by

Mr. Leonard Shoobridge, is a study of the investigation of the two buried cities with particular reference to Herculaneum, because all authorities concerned with classical antiquity are agreed that of all ancient sites, without any exception, Herculaneum promises to yield the richest treasure to the excavator." It was not as commercially important a town as Pompeii, but it was a residential town, the home of the wealthy art lover. And, moreover, it was overwhelmed so quickly that there was no time to remove the statues and manuscripts. Dr. Waldstein is, it will be remembered, professor of the fine arts in the University of Cambridge, and was formerly director of the American School of Archeology at Athens. The volume under consideration contains a series of valuable appendices, including a list of principal art objects already discovered at Herculaneum and quotations from ancient authors, with translations, referring to the destruction of Pompeii and Herculaneum by the eruption of Vesuvius in 79 A. D.

A good general description, in a running, happy-go-lucky way, of Ireland as it is at the present time, with a lot of good pictures, comes to us from the pen of Plummer F. Jones and the press of Moffat, Yard. Mr. Jones not only knows Ireland, but loves it, and writes with entusiasm and vivacity. A number of the chapters in the book have already appeared as articles in magazines, the one on "Rural Ireland As It Is To-Day" being printed in our pages in November, 1905.



TOILET SCENE FROM A WALL PAINTING IN HERCULANEUM.

Illustration (reduced) from "Herculaneum: Past, Present, and Future."



A PEASANT GIRL OF GALWAY.

Illustration (reduced) from "The Shamrock Land," by Plummer F. Jones,

Of course, there is the usual book on the French capital. This time it is entitled "Pictures of Paris and Some Parisians" (Macmillan), by John N. Raphael, containing forty-five illustrations from drawings by Frank Reynolds. The pictures of real Paris life and characters

are unusually good.
Alfred T. Story's "American Shrines in England" (Macmillan) makes known to American readers many hitherto neglected facts regarding

the English homes of the families that later had distinguished careers on this side of the water. Thus the homes of the Wash-ingtons, the Frank-lins, the Penns, and the founders of Yale and Harvard, with those of other heroes of American colonization, are described.

The holiday season, as usual, sees the publication of a number of illustrated books of travel and description. A comparatively new form the literary descrip-



THE MILITARY ARM OF FRANCE.

Illustration (reduced) of this kind of book is from "Pictures of Paris and Some Parisians."

tion accompanied by colored illustrations from paintings prepared particularly for the volume in question. A. & C. Black, of London, issue a number of these volumes, which are imported by the Macmillans. Among others which these two publishing houses have brought to America this season are: "The Flowers and Gardens of Japan," described by Florence du Cane and painted by Ella du Cane, including fifty fullpage colored illustrations with appropriate descriptions; "The Isle of Wight," described by A. R. Hope Moncrieff and painted by A. Heaton Cooper, with twenty-four full-page colored illustrations and ten chapters about "the Isle" as the British know it; "New Zealand," described by W. P. Reeves and painted by F. and W. Wright, with seventy-five colored illustrations and two maps, and eight chapters about Britain's island possession in the South Seas; and "Geneva," described by Francis Gribble and painted by J. Hardwicke Lewis and May Hardwicke Lewis, with twenty full-page colored illustrations and twenty-four chapters about the old city of Calvin and Rousseau.

Two volumes of the "Old World Travel Series" (London: Dent; New York: Macmillan),



ANCESTRAL HOME OF THE WASHINGTON FAMILY IN ENGLAND.

(From "American Shrines in England.")

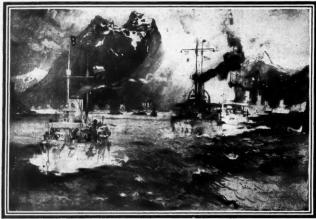
"Along the Rivieras treat of northern Italy. of France and Italy, "written and illustrated in color and line by Gordon Home, contains twentyfive full-page colored illustrations from paintings and twenty-five black and white illustrations with descriptive text and maps. "Venetia and Northern Italy," being the story of Lombardi and Venice, by Cecil Hedlam, illustrated by Gordon Home, contains twenty-five full-page colored illustrations, seventeen pictures in black and white, and twenty-two descriptive chapters.

Macmillan also issue "Home Life in Italy,"

by Lina Duff Gordon, with thirteen illustrations in tint by Aubrey Waterfield, and other illustrations from photographs.

Having been convinced for many years that "wherever salt water meets land there must be something worth seeing, recording, and depict-Foreland to Penzance" (London: Chatto & Windis; New York: Duffield), which has been illustrated with thirty full-page illustrations in color from paintings by Maurice Randall.

Two other books with illustrations in tone and



From Collier's Weekly.

IN THE STRAITS OF MAGELLAN. Frontispiece (reduced) of "With the Battle Fleet."

author betrays a particular fondness for Devon the fleet, Mr. Matthews being one of the corand Cornwall; and "A Book About Yorkshire,"—the "best shire of England," by J. S. Fletcher (London: Methuen; New York: Mc-Clure), with thirty-two illustrations, sixteen of them in color by Wal Paget and Frank

Southgate.

Never ending is the charm that rural and historic France has for the literary spirits of all nations. Two fascinating volumes of descrip-tion on the charm of that France which is not Paris, written with a literary touch that makes them stand out from the great mass of books of European travel and description, are Mary King Waddington's "Chateau and Country Life in France" (Scribners), and Mrs. Edith Wharton's
"A Motor Flight Through France" (Scribners). Both volumes are illustrated,-Madame Waddington's from sketches and drawings, and Mrs. Wharton's largely from photographs, The same charm that distinguished Madame Waddington's other books, "The Letters of a Diplomat's Wife" and "The Italian Letters of a Diplomat's Wife," characterize this book. A great deal of her observations were made durant to the contract of th ing nearly thirty years of country life in France, particularly in Normandy. Mrs. Wharton's text is found in her introductory sentence: "The motor car has restored the romance of travel." Her keenness of observation and delicate descriptive style never fail her.

In "Sun and Shadow in Spain" (Little, Brown), Maud Howe has given us an entertaining description of life among the Spanish people, with anecdotes of travel and many illustra-

tions, some of them in tint.

Each season brings us several volumes of romantic, poetic description of travel in the Far respondents who were sent with the fleet by spe-East. From Crowell we have "The Firefly's cial direction of President Roosevelt.

Lovers and Other Tales of Old Japan," by Wil
After forty years or more of absence, Mr. W. liam Elliot Griffis; from Jennings & Graham, D. Howells returned to Rome and spent several "In Togo's Country," illustrated from photographs, by Henry B. Schwartz; while the Grafthe Cæsars as he regards it to-day

ton Press brings out "Ah, Moy, the Story of a Chinese Girl," by Low Wheat, illus-trated by Mary Curran; and Dutton publishes the familiarly told little volume about "Things Seen in Japan," by J. R. Chitty, illustrated from photographs.

One of the best recent examples of intelligent and graphic narrative and description in the form of newspaper correspondence was the series of letters sent to the New York Sun by Franklin Matthews during the cruise of the American battleship fleet from December, 1907, to May, 1908. His letters are now reprinted in a volume entitled "With the Battle Fleet" (New York: B. W. Huebsch), with illustrations by Henry Reuterdahl, the well-known naval artist. Mr. Matthews' letters consti-

color about England and picturesque English by-paths are: "Untrodden English Ways" (Lit-tle, Brown), by Henry C. Shelley, in which the passed upon by duly appointed naval officers with



SIR EDWARD CREASY.

(Author of "The Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World.")

in contrast with the way he looked upon it nearly ties during the past thirty years to enjoy achalf a century ago have been brought out by quaintance with distinguished men and women half a century ago have been brought out by the Harpers in a volume which they have en-titled "Roman Holidays." In this profusely illustrated book Mr. Howells, in his own informal, intimate, and charming way, discusses the life and popular customs of the Italian capital. The pictures are from new and (many of them) hitherto unpublished photographs.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Mr. André Tardieu, who is the "honorary first secretary" in the French diplomatic service, and who has at different times been foreign editor of the great Paris dailies, the Temps and the Journal des Debats, recently completed a very timely and important work on European politics which the Macmillans have just brought out in this country under the title "France and the Alliances." This volume, which discusses the struggle for the balance of power in Europe and traces the slow but sure rise of France after her defeat at the hands of Germany to her present important position in the concert of the Continent, has for its basis a series of lectures delivered in the spring of the present year at Harvard University. The text of the volume is given by M. Tardieu in his preface as: "To show cultivated Americans the France of to-day, in presence of Europe and the world, as she has been shaped, after painful experiences, by thirty-eight years of sustained effort and diplomatic action." Beginning with a study of the Russian alliance and tracing the foreign relations of the republic up to such settlement of the Moroccan question as was made by the Alge-ciras convention, M. Tardieu says that, consis-tently and persistently, France has fought ever since 1871 for the balance of power.

Time was when Wall Street, that narrow New York thoroughfare, was the political instead of the financial center of the nation's activities. This fact is recalled to our attention by Frederick Trevor Hill's "Story of a Street" (Harpers). Long before that brilliant epoch, however, the humble Dutch burghers had made the first cattle-guard of brushwood that constituted the primitive "wall" from which the street took its name. Altogether it is a fascinating tale,

cleverly told. A new, enlarged, and thoroughly revised edition of Sir Edward Creasy's famous work, "The Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World," has been brought out by the Harpers. The original "Creasy" was issued in 1851 and considered the fifteen battles affecting the world's history from Marathon to Waterloo. In the new edition descriptions of eight battles have been added, six of which have been fought since Waterloo. These eight are: The fall of Quebec (1759), the surrender of Cornwallis at York-town (1781), Vicksburg (1863), Gettysburg (1863), Sudan (1878), Manila Bay (1898), Santiago (1898), and Tsushima, or the Sea of Japan (1905). All the descriptions are accompanied by full chronological lists of important events between each battle and the succeeding one.

The current year has seen no brighter or more entertaining contribution to modern history or biography than the volume of reminiscences of Lady Randolph Churchill, now Mrs. George Cornwallis-West (Century). Not only has this American woman had extraordinary opportuni- dorff, Mansfield's mother.

in England and on the continent of Europe, but what is more to the purpose, she has a sense of proportion, a penetration of vision, and, on the whole, a sanity of judgment that enable her to present in a remarkably effective way the things that she has learned in these crowded years of observation, travel, and social intercourse. A woman of English birth similarly situated and having the same facilities would have written a wholly different narrative. It would have been far more conventional, more respectful to the privileges of titled personages, and in proportion dull and uninspired. In a volume of this kind the point of view is everything, and it is that which, to American readers at least, lends a



ERMINIA RUDERSDORFF MANSFIELD (RICHARD MANSFIELD'S MOTHER).

From an oil painting reproduced in "Richard Mansfield, the Man and the Actor."

rare charm to these memoirs. Mrs. Cornwallis-West, we may remind our readers, was the daughter of Leonard Jerome, of New York.

The authorized biography of Richard Mansfield, the actor, is a work of Paul Wilstach (Scribners), who was Mansfield's intimate friend. In his lifetime the personal side of Mansfield's career was only slightly known to the public. Those who witnessed his acting formed their conceptions of the man from a study of the various characters that he represented. Mr. Wilstach attempts in this rather bulky volume to present the data for a more accurate judgment of Mansfield's career, and he discloses to the public gaze many passages of personal history that tend to throw new light on this unique personality. Not the least interesting portion of Mr. Wilstach's book is his treatment of the varied experiences of Mme. Ruders-



Copyright, 1907, by the Whitman Studio.

HELEN KELLER IN HER STUDY.

Frontispiece (reduced) of "The World I Live In."

In a beautifully illustrated volume produced by the Century Company, Otto H. Bacher, the artist, gives his reminiscences of days passed with Whistler in Venice. Although this period in Whistler's life has been regarded as an important one, it is comparatively unfamiliar even to his friends. Mr. Bacher knew him intimately during the greater part of this period, and after Whistler's death he was requested to record his reminiscences. The volume is illustrated with many reproductions of Whistler's work and of etchings and photographs by the author.

In a sense, all of Miss Helen Keller's published writings are autobiographical in that they offer conscious or unconscious self-revelations. The little volume of essays entitled "The World I Live In" (Century), which appeared originally in the Century Magazine, is largely the result of suggestions to Miss Keller by the Century's editor, Mr. Richard Watson Gilder. These essays go farther than previous writings of Miss Keller in revealing her psychic experiences. Her papers on "The Dream World," "Dreams and Reality," and "A Waking Dream," judged solely from the point of view of literary style, are

remarkable productions.

A highly interesting picture of life behind the scenes in the production of grand opera, full of humorous and dramatic anecdotes, is Angelo Neumann's "Personal Recollections of Wagner," which has just been translated from the fourth German edition by Edith Livermore and published in this country by Holt. Herr Neumann, it will be remembered, was perhaps the greatest producer of Wagner's music dramas. He knew the great composer intimately, and in this volume gives a charming account of the remarkable tours of his "traveling Wagner theater" throughout Germany, Austria, Italy, and Russia.

The volume also contains intimate glimpses of Wagner himself at rehearsals, of the late Anton Seidl, of Nikisch, of the Vogls, and many other of Wagner's associates. Herr Neumann's "Recollections" may be pronounced the most important Wagner book issued since the collection of the letters of the great composer to Frau Wesendonck. The present volume has for a frontispiece, a reproduction of the Wagner bust by Anton zur Strassen. It contains other illustrations, including the fac-simile of a letter from Mr. Wagner received by Neumann after the news of the composer's death.

SPECIAL HOLIDAY EDITIONS.

It is not often that the combination of two scientific and artistic experts, each of whom can also write well, is effected in the preparation of a single volume. This combination, however, has actually been made in the preparation of a sumptuously illustrated volume on pearls just brought out for the holiday season by the Century Company. It is entitled "The Book of the Pearl," by Dr. George Frederick Kunz and Dr. Charles Hugh Stevenson. This volume, which contains 100 full-page illustrations and many others,—portraits of queens and other famous women and reproductions of wonderful historic crown jewels,—treats the pearl from every possible standpoint,—historically, descriptively, and statistically. Dr. Kunz knows more about pearls than any other man living, and Dr. Stevenson in his capacity as adviser in the United



PONTE DEL PISTOR, A FAVORITE SPOT OF WHISTLER'S.

Illustration (reduced) from "With Whistler in Venice."

States Fish Commission has made some new and impressive investigations into the subject of pearl production. An interesting bibliog-raphy is appended of "the hundreds of persons who during the last 2000 years have discussed pearls,—mystically, historically, poetically, and learnedly." The frontispiece to the volume is a fine colored portrait of the Empress of Russia. There are also five maps of pearl-producing

regions.
The "Henry Hutt Picture Book" (Century) is a handsome holiday collection of colored reproductions of Mr. Hutt's girl studies, to which is prefixed a biographical note about the artist

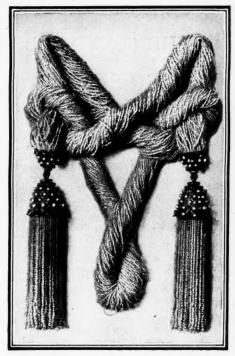
himself.

A little collection of Selma Lagerlöf's "Christ Legends" (Holt) has been translated from the Swedish by Velma Swanston Howard. The book is decorated by Bertha Stuart.



A PAGE FROM "THE CAROLYN WELLS YEAR BOOK." (Reduced.)

Three other holiday books, all illustrated in color, are "The Children's Longfellow" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.), "The Chariot-Race," from "Ben-Hur" (Harper's), and "Marjorie "Holybrich (Houghton) from "Ben-Hur" (Harper's), and "Marjorie Daw," by Thomas Bailey Aldrich (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.). The last-named volume is beau-



A NECKLACE OF THE LOUIS XVI. PERIOD, CONTAIN-ING 126,000 SEED PEARLS.

Illustration (reduced) from "The Book of the Pearl."

tifully decorated in tint by John Cecil Clay, the clever magazine illustrator, who has caught the spirit of Aldrich's charming story and interprets

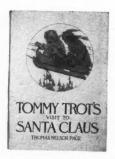
it most effectively.

McClurg has brought out a new revised and enlarged edition of Miss Rosa Belle Holt's "Rugs: Oriental and Occidental, Antique and Modern." This handsome work, with illustrations in color and tint, has already become the standard on the subject. The publisher announces that the present edition has been entirely reset. A map of the Orient, the region from which the world's rug supply is so largely drawn, completes the volume.

First to appear of the indispensable annuals for the coming year is "The Carolyn Wells Year Book, or Old Favorites and New Fancies for 1909" (Holt). We commend especially the "General Misinformation" that introduces the volume. Under the heading, "Fixed and Mov-

"Fixed Feasts are Afternoon Teas, Public Dinners, and Wedding Breakfasts. "Movable Feasts are those eaten at sea."

THE SEASON'S BOOKS FOR CHILDREN.



Cover design (reduced).

find the original stories this year lacking in interest to a high degree, and will turn rather to the twice-told tales, reprints of the classics, books of travel, and didactic books for entertainment.

From the pen of Thomas Nelson Page comes "Tommy Trot's Visit to Santa Claus,' illustrated by Victor C. Anderson (Scribner),

but there is little in it to suggest its becoming

a classic. It lacks vital interest.
Mr. W. D. Howells contributes "Christmas
Every Day," illustrated by Harriet Roosevelt Richards (Harper). It is written with grace,

lightness of touch, brilliancy, and literary charm.
"The Spring Cleaning," by Mrs. Frances
Hodgson Burnett, illustrated by Harrison Cady (Century), is perhaps a little more lively than the other "Racketty-Packetty House" stories, but its subject matter is slight.

And so on with most of the new stories; we find the retold stories and books of informa-

tion more substantial.

The advance that has been made recently in colored printing has, in many cases, allowed the publisher to give a wealth of colored illustrations that are charming and valuable, while in other cases the completeness, the large number of black-and-white illustrations, and the author's mastery of the subject, make the didactic books particularly worthy both of presentation and preservation.

Among books with colored illustrations we find "The World," by Ascott R. Hope (Mac-millan), with views of the building and scenes from every well-known country on the globe reproduced from original paintings, which gives them an artistic charm rarely found in the

books of the past.

"New Little Americans," by Mary Hazelton Wade, frontispiece by Sears Gallagher (W. A. Wilde Company), is replete with information about the Filipinos, etc., that the child who studies "g'ography" will be glad to receive.

"The Boys' Book of Steamships," by J. R. Howden (Mc-Clure), is filled with illustrations of indisputable authenticity, far exceeding in



Illustration (reduced) from "The Spring Cleaning."

THE young folk we value any encyclopedic articles we have ever conjecture will seen. For the boy with a mechanical turn of

mind this book is especially profitable, and any boy intending to travel will find it beneficial. In "A Child's Guide to Pictures," by Charles H. Caffin (Baker & Taylor), the author as sumes a great deal of authority in Ruskin-like patronizing tones, and there is an excess of waste verbiage throughout the volume, as in the chapter on "brush work and drawing," which is chapter on "brush work and drawing," which is very loose in its definitions. But Mr. Caffin is nearly always correct in his judgment upon great pictures.

In "Pictures Every Child Should Know," by Dolores Bacon (Doubleday, Page & Co.), the



Illustration (reduced) from "Christmas Every Day."

pictures are well printed, but many will take exception, we fancy, to the author's verdicts, as in the critique on "Monet."

"Poems Children Love," by Penrhyn W. Coussens (Dodge Publishing Company), is not illustrated, which we think regrettable, but the collection is a rich one, containing all the old favorites, and some new verses by Field, Stevenson, and Julia Ward Howe, that are suitable for children's books.

"The Tortoise and the Geese, and Other Fables of Bidpai," retold by Maude Barrows Dutton, illustrated by E. Boyd Smith (Houghton, Mifflin Company), are short and to the point, but they have not the qualities that appeal to the young.



FOLKLORE-LEGEND-HISTORY.

There is a rich assortment this year of standard stories retold for youthful readers, and it is a pleasure to recommend them, for even if all the writers have not the fluent pens of an "Uncle Remus," a Kingsley, or a Dickens, the stories they tell have within them the perennial interest that belongs to the classics. And though the youth forgets the manner of narration, he can never forget the matter that is told in such folklore tales as "Old Man Coyote," by Clara Kern Bayliss, illustrated by Edward Blaisdell (Crowell), or in tales of classical heroes, as "The Æneid for Boys and Girls," by Professor Church (Macmillan), in "Stories of Persian Heroes," by E. M. W. Buxton, or in the chroni-

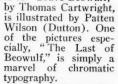
cles of such historical characters as in "The Story of Frederick the Great for Boys and Girls," by Kate E. Carpenter (Lothrop, Lee & Shepard).

Clifton Johnson has edited "The Elm Tree Fairy Book," illustrated by Lejaren Hiller (Little, Brown & Co.), by omitting "the savagery, dis-tressing details, and excessive pathos" of which we have often

complained as mar-ring the "Andrew Lang" fairy books. The illustrations are decorative in arrangement, but the characters are rather gross in type.

A similar book is "The Children's Treasure Trove of Pearls," edited by Mary Wilder Tileson (Little, Brown & Co.), containing a collection of stories published some fifty years ago that are worth rereading, though many of them have the old-time carnivorous features that Mr. Johnson has avoided.

A charming little edition of "Brave Beowulf,"



OLD MAN COYOTE

ra-kern-bayliss

ILLUSTRATED BY €WARDE-BLAISDELL-Cover design (reduced).

"The Child's Rip Van Winkle," adapted from Washington Irving, illustrated in color by Maria L. Kirk (Stokes), makes an gest a rare treat for the ideal child's story. children, and good mat-

not compare with Mr. Rackham's Rip Van Winkle drawings, and though entirely without grace and draftsmanship, there is an element of realism, a life-likeness, in the expression that will please the children, and as the color tones are

subdued they are not at all offensive.

"Grimm's Fairy Tales," illustrated by J. R. Monsell (Cassell & Co.), has a number of illustrations of variable quality, but mostly good, and a great number of pen drawings full of action, though they are not drawn with that



Illustration (reduced) from "The Æneid for Boys and Girls."

sensitiveness for perfect typographical design that inspired Walter Crane when he made the head and tail pieces for his edition of "Grimm's," yet they are decorative and animated, and nearly every page is interesting to the child reader. All the decorations in this article without a title are from this book.

PICTURE BOOKS.

The making of an original picture book is an almost impossible task. The idea of a hole through a piece of paper has excited interest in advertising pictures, but this novelty has perhaps never been used before in a child's book, so that Peter Newell deserves credit for the original idea in "The Hole Book" (Harper). Little Tom Potts does not know that a pistol is loaded, it goes off in his hand, smashes a clock, makes a hole through the wall, on its further journey punctures a number of objects, like the kitchen boiler, an automobile, etc., but is stopped at last by the cake that Miss Newlywed has made, for

"the bullet struck its armor belt, and meekly flattened out!" Newell's verses are pithy and bright, but the illustrations do not seem as spontaneous as some of his earlier works.

The very name of "The Pinafore Picture Book," and the guaranty that the story of "H. M. S. Pinafore" is told by Sir W. S. Gilbert (Macmillan), suggest a rare treat for the The artist's work can-ter for reading aloud to



Illustration (reduced) from "Brave Beowulf."



Cover design (reduced).



Winkle."

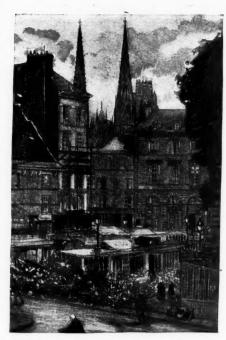
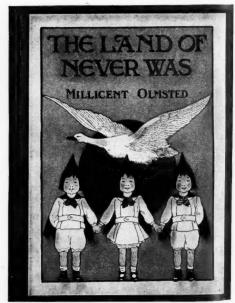


Illustration (reduced) from "The Child's Rip Van Illustration (reduced) from "Peeps at Many Lands -The World."

them. It is certainly an ideal condition to let the reader, in prose, the meaning of his lines a librettist explain in prose the meaning of the and "makes assurance doubly sure" by little story he has told in verse; and Gilbert assures asides, as it were, in the form of foot-notes,



Illustration (reduced) from "The Hole Book."



Cover design (reduced).



that are as entertaining as the text. Unluckily, however, the illustrations are far from satisfactory. They are not conceived in the spirit of banter that should be in keeping with the text. The style that Gilbert used in his illustrations to his own "Bab Ballads" would be a much better style for such a text..

The illustrating of children's books is a much higher art than most people think it is. It is akin to Greek vase painting, and should be simple and direct, as well as decorative. Kate Greenaway, Crane, and Caldecott have shown the superiority of simplicity, directness, and decorative quality, and complex drawings are no

longer welcome.

Generally the illustrated series that appear in the newspapers rather pall on us when collected in book form. There is usually "too much of a muchness" when we have them in the allopathic doses of book form, but "In Peanut Land" verses and pictures by Eva Dean (Fenno & Co.), seem more attractive than when the verses appeared homeopathically in the Herald. The rich black of the outline and shading appears more artistic in the book page than when printed in the newspaper page.

Miss Estelle M. Kerr has written verses, not so very well, but made the pictures in very good style, for a folio volume entitled "Little Sam in Volendam" (Moffat, Yard & Co.). The group on page twenty-one is charmingly conceived and

well executed.

"Bird Legend and Life," by Margaret Coulson Walker (Baker & Taylor), is illustrated in a very satisfactory way. The quotations are apt and succinct, and

there is much information in the text.

One sometimes speculates as to whether the entertainment we have always received from the "Alice" books has not been discounted by the boredom we have had to suffer from the parodies, we might say, that subsequently have appeared perennially. A certain chord of genuineness was struck as in "The Wizard of Oz," and the fact, that a superception.



Cover design (reduced)

play was made from it counts in its favor, but when an obvious imitation in play form is then transmuted into book form, as in the case of "Top o' the World," by Mark E. Swan, pictures by Hy. Mayer (Dutton), we get our genuine notes so thoroughly diluted that there is not enough to build up a page story in a juvenile paper, let alone a bulky volume. And Hy.

Mayer has not added a great deal to the value of the book by his illustrations, for they lack the refinement and artistic taste that such pictures should have.

The pictures, both in color and black and white, by Elenore Plaisted Abbot and Helen Alden Knipe, illustrating Millicent Olmsted's "The Land of Never Was" (Jacobs & Co.), are of a far more satisfactory character for the nursery room, but the text is slight.

Miss Carolyn Wells writes verses that have



Illustration (reduced) from "In Peanut Land."

a swing to them, and such vivid descriptions that children can find "a laugh on every page" of "The Happychaps," illustrated by Harrison Cady (Century), but she does not work out her story to a climax with the same art as that with which she describes details, and we doubt if the children will accept the entire story with particular enthusiasm.

PLAIN TALES FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

"Harry's Island," by Ralph Henry Barbour, illustrated by C. M. Relyea (Century), is an



Illustration (reduced) from "The Children's Treasure Trove of Pearls."

island on which three happy boys camp. It is owned by Mr. Emery, who presents it to his daughter "Harry" as a birthday present,—she having been a frequent visitor to the camp during the summer. "Harry" is a charming girl.

The story of a little boy who, despite the early prejudice against him, wins the hearts of his stern aunts, is set forth in "How Richard Won Out." by Mary Knight Potter, frontispiece by William P. Stecher (W. A. Wilde Company). In "The Wide-Awake Girls," by Katherine Ruth Ellis (Little, Brown & Co.), little Hannah

writes a letter to a magazine which brings her into correspondence with girls living in different countries abroad. She afterward lives with these in turn, and her adventures are chronicled in the book.

"Princess Wisla," by Sophie Swett, illus-



trated by Frank T. Merrill (Little, Brown & Co.), is the story of a little girl who, having upset her boat, is picked up by an Indian who wants to adopt her. "The

In Browns at Mt. Hermon," by "Pansy," illustrated by Elizabeth Withington (Lothrop, Lee & Shepard), a wealthy young woman goes to California as a servant in place of another girl

of the same name.

The story of a little girl who twice saves her boy playmate from being kidnapped, is told in "Miss Betty of New York," by Ellen Douglas Deland, illustrated by Rachel Robinson (Har-per). Though old the subject matter is absorbing.



Illustration (reduced) from "The Happychaps."

"Helen Grant, Graduate," by Amanda M. Douglas Deland, illustrated by Amy Brooks (Lothrop, Lee & Shepard), is a story of a group of bright, happy college girls.

"The Hero of Pigeon Camp," by Martha tury), and in "The James, illustrated by J. W. Kennedy (Lothrop, by Molly Elliot Sea Lee & Shepard), is the story of a brave Italian Briggs (Appletons).



Illustration (reduced) from "Top o' the World."

boy, who saves the lives of a boy and girl play-

"Brave Little Peggy," by Nina Rhoades, illustrated by Bertha Davidson Hoxie (Lothrop, Lee & Shepard), tells us of a little girl who travels across the States alone.

From Paul Elder & Co. comes "The Little

Brown Hen Hears the Song of the Nightingale," by Jasmine Stone Van Dresser.
From Holt come "The Adopting of Rosa Marie," by Carroll Watson Rankin, and "Pete, Cow Puncher," by Joseph B. Ames.
"Rover the Farm Dog," by Lily F. Wesselhoeft (Little, Brown & Co.), is a story of a

dog who plays foster mother to a family of kittens.

"Barbara and the Five Little Purrs," by Elizabeth Lincoln Gould (Caldwell Company), is a well-told cat story, and the pictures by Jose-phine Bruce are delightful.

Dogs play an important part in "The Christmas Letter," which is told in very good verse by Sara Tawney Lefferts, illustrated by Wuanita Smith (Cupples & Leon Company), and the pic-

tures are animated.

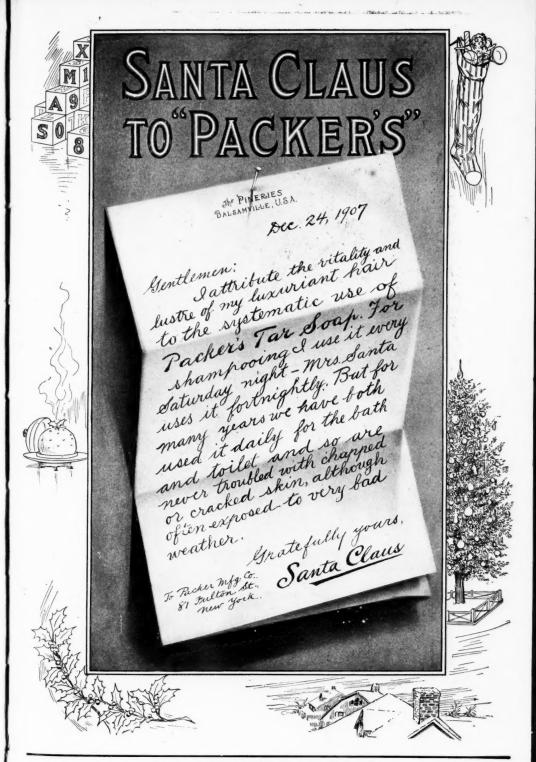
First among the books in simple language for the Little Folks is a story by Gertrude Smith, for in her "Little Ned Happy and Flora," illustrated by Henrietta A. Adams (Harper), she makes so much out of the little nothings that happen in a tiny child's life,—Flora is a real child, but Little Ned is only an imaginary companion she invents,—and the language is so suited to young people's mentality that one feels that few authors turn out such perfect workmanship in this branch of juvenile literature.

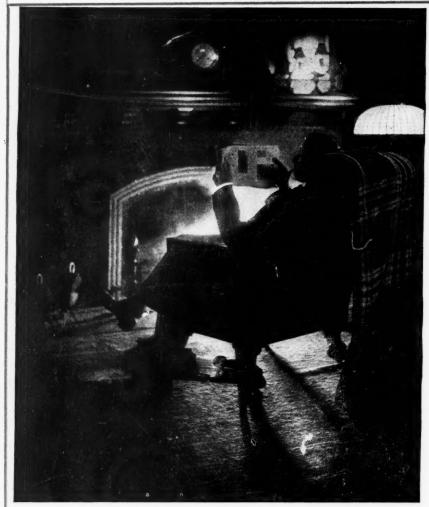
HALF FICTION: HALF HISTORY.

Fiction and history are intermingled in "How Canada was Won: A Tale of Wolf and Quebec." by Captain F. S. Brereton, illustrated by William Rainey (Caldwell Company), in "Three Years Behind the Guns," by L. G. F., illustrated by Chris Jorgensen and George Varian (Century), and in "The Imprisoned Midshipmen," by Molly Elliot Seawell, illustrated by Walter Briggs (Appletons)



Illustration (reduced) from "Little Sam in Volendam."





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